

SURVEY OF ACTIVITIES
of American Agencies
in Relation to Materials for Research
in the Social Sciences and the
Humanities.

Compiled for
THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH
OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

by
FRANKLIN F. HOLBROOK

Published by the Co-operating Councils
Washington and New York 1932

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FOREWORD

The Joint Committee on Materials for Research had its inception in action taken by the Social Science Research Council at its Hanover conference in August, 1929. At this conference the council approved a tentative definition of its objective which included the "enlargement, improvement and preservation of materials." This was elaborated as follows:

"Since scientific progress in all fields is conditioned by the existence of a constantly enlarging body of research materials and by its availability to investigators, one of the primary duties of the Council is to promote such objects and to concern itself with the improvement and preservation of research data. In carrying out these purposes the following courses of action are appropriate:

- A. Initiating and participating in plans for making more comparable and more widely serviceable the classifications of social and economic data, for making more precise the significance of the data, and for otherwise improving such records
- B. Helping to lay out a plan for the nation-wide development and coordination of existing archival collections and for the building up of new research collections along special lines at strategic scholarly and geographical centers
- C. Initiating and participating in plans for constructing union finding lists and calendars of the resources of existing research libraries, with particular reference to their social data, so as to make them more available to scholars
- D. Initiating and participating in plans to discover, select, edit, publish, or otherwise reproduce basic data in the social sciences, which are difficult of access to students or likely to perish
- E. Calling to the attention of individuals and of governmental, business and other institutions and agencies the importance of preserving their records for future analysis and study
- F. Encouraging the adoption and widespread use of those varieties of paper and other materials used in the making of records, which promise a maximum durability
- G. Initiating, encouraging and participating in plans to develop the research uses of historical, industrial and social museums; and encouraging the building up of new collections with these purposes in mind."

The American Council of Learned Societies, which is interested primarily in the humanities, including history, had concerned itself for some years with materials for research; and, as the problems of the two councils in this field are much the same and often concern the same material, it was logical for them to join in

ly of Professor Norman S. B. Gras of Harvard University, Dr. Waldo G. Leland of the American Council of Learned Societies, Mr. H. M. Lydenberg of the New York Public Library, and Dr. Clark Wissler of the American Museum of Natural History, with the undersigned, then connected with the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Historical Society, as the chairman. The committee was later enlarged by the addition of Professor Robert C. Binkley of Western Reserve University, who was designated as secretary, and Professor Arthur H. Quinn of the University of Pennsylvania. Following the resignations of Dr. Wissler and Dr. Leland in the summer of 1931 Professor Kenneth B. Murdoch of Harvard University and Mr. Laurence V. Coleman of the American Association of Museums were named in their places. The committee has held three meetings: the first in February, 1930; the second in September, 1930; and the third in December, 1931.

At its first meeting the committee reached the conclusion that a broad survey was needed of the situation in the United States with reference to materials for research in the humanities and the social sciences in order that information might be readily available as to the agencies that are active in this field and the nature of their activities. It was believed that a survey of this sort would have immediate value to the agencies concerned and to scholars in the various fields and that it would enable the committee to plan further investigation and to organize activities more effectively. The chairman was asked to make arrangements for, and to supervise, the compilation of the survey. He engaged the services of Mr. Franklin F. Holbrook, formerly the head of the war records division of the Minnesota Historical Society, and the work was carried on largely in the library of that institution. A preliminary draft of the survey was laid before the committee at its meeting in September, 1930. Since then, however, it has been greatly expanded and revised, and it is now made available in a small edition.

Among other activities of the committee initiated at its first meeting is an investigation to ascertain what are the various categories of materials useful for research in the social sciences and the humanities, and especially to call attention to important types of materials that are being neglected by scholars. A subcommittee, of which Professor Gras is chairman, prepared an inquiry which was sent to workers in various fields, and the returns were summarized in a preliminary report presented at the September meeting. It was then decided to ask the constituent societies of the two councils to arrange for discussions of this subject at their meetings. The subject was discussed at a meeting of the secretaries of the constituent societies of the American Council of Learned Societies, and arrangements have been made for a number of round-table discussions at meetings of the societies.

At the request of the committee its secretary undertook an extensive study of methods of reproducing research materials. The result is a comprehensive report in a booklet of about one hundred

dealing with offset printing, mimeographing, photostating, and film-slide photography, with specific information as to equipment and costs and with suggestions for the organizing of markets to facilitate the publication of source material and of bibliographical tools in small editions, should prove of great value to the many agencies and scholars interested in problems of this sort.

One of the most difficult problems that is before the committee is that of bringing about coöperation among libraries so that copies of all important materials may be preserved and conveniently distributed and unnecessary duplication may be avoided. Several projects are being developed by other agencies for dividing up the work of collection in a given field, and it is the hope of the committee that plans can be worked out for coördinating and extending these projects. Among other matters in which the committee has interested itself are the promotion of regional conferences on the collection and preservation of materials, the problem of the durability of materials, the question of the destruction of useless records, and the need of handbooks for collectors of such materials as manuscripts, maps, pictures, newspapers, and printed ephemera that will tell them what to collect, how to get it, and how to preserve it and make it available to scholars.

From time to time projects having to do with materials for research initiated outside the committee are laid before one or the other of the councils, usually with a request for financial assistance or for aid in obtaining such assistance. Such projects, if they seem to merit consideration, are referred by the council to the joint committee for investigation and recommendation. Thus at its first meeting the committee considered a request from the library of the University of Virginia to the Social Science Research Council for help in obtaining funds to finance a project for discovering, inventorying, and collecting materials relating to Virginia. The project was unusually well worked out, and the committee, believing that an experiment and a demonstration along this line would be valuable, gave it a favorable recommendation, with the result that the two councils used their good offices in obtaining funds for carrying on the project for one year. The reports that have been received indicate that excellent progress is being made. Among other projects that have been referred to the committee by the councils are one for a comprehensive inventory of non-archival manuscript materials for American history and literature, which has been endorsed by the committee and the two councils; a request from a committee of the American Historical Association for assistance in the publication of documentary materials for American legal history; and various requests for assistance in collecting special types of material, in compiling bibliographies, and in calendaring collections of manuscripts. The committee takes this opportunity of suggesting that such projects should be worked out in detail by those interested in initiating them, with estimates of the cost and the time involved, and that they should be submitted, not directly to the joint committee, but to one of the councils.

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For the fullest measure of success in its work it is necessary that information about the existence of the joint committee and its objectives be as widespread as possible among scholars and institutions concerned with materials for research. To help in meeting this need, therefore, the secretary, at the request of the committee, prepared a general statement, which was mimeographed and distributed in January, 1931, to forty-two editors of learned periodicals. As a result considerable publicity concerning the committee and its activities appeared in these publications. The entire statement has been published by the American Council of Learned Societies in its Bulletin for May, 1931 (no. 15, p. 73-77).

SOLON J. BUCK

University of Pittsburgh
December, 1931

INTRODUCTION

The following bird's-eye view of the activities of American agencies with reference to materials for research in the fields of the social sciences and the humanities is the provisional result of a survey undertaken by the Joint Committee on Materials for Research of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council in the spring of 1930 and carried forward with but slight interruption through July, 1931. The primary object has been to discover, for this committee and for all interested in promoting such activities, what agencies are at work along the lines indicated and what they are doing, thereby perhaps revealing such portions of the general field as are being overworked by needless duplication of activities, underworked by unenterprising or inadequately supported agencies, or overlooked entirely. To accomplish this purpose, as well as to make clear the significance of the results here presented, it has been necessary to define the somewhat general terms unavoidably employed in a brief statement of the committee's aim.

The field to be covered has been broadly conceived of as including history, genealogy, biography, archaeology, anthropology, ethnology, folk-lore, numismatics, philately, geography, economics, political science, sociology, philology, literature, philosophy, and the fine arts. Stated another way, it may be said to include all studies but the exclusively physical, mathematical, or biological sciences, which are here ruled out except as their historical development is clearly concerned.

The term research is perhaps commonly enough misused to require the observations that "pure research," or scholarly efforts to add to the general fund of human knowledge, is signified here, as distinguished from "practical research" or from the mere study of the previous findings of scholars; and that by materials for research is meant those tangible primary sources of information, usually the byproducts of the actual business of living, back of which the scholar cannot go in his search for new facts and truths. The whole subject of the categories under which such materials in the fields of the social sciences and the humanities may best be classified and described is one of which the committee is making a separate study, but it has sufficed for the present purpose to apply a working classification embracing printed matter, such as unique or rare books and pamphlets, learned and scientific periodicals, maps and atlases, newspapers, almanacs, directories, public documents, annual reports, early textbooks, and broadsides, posters, programs, and other ephemera; manuscript materials, including public archives, church and other semi-public records, private letters and journals, the ancient writings on clay tablets and papyri, and facsimile reproductions or trustworthy transcripts of any of the foregoing;

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pictorial records, such as portraits, cartoons, photographs, negatives, and films; phonographic records, as of vanishing primitive languages and lore; and museum materials, or the endless variety of objects representing the life and works of man throughout the ages.

Among activities designed to improve the materials of this description now available to scholars in public depositories in the United States, the committee has given special attention to those contributing to their permanent enlargement and enrichment. What American agencies are doing in the way of collecting and preserving additional materials, particularly such as have hitherto been generally unknown or neglected; of dividing or of jointly cultivating the field of collection; of working for a general concentration of materials of a given kind; of recording important data not to be found in ready-made records; of discovering new ways of prolonging the life of printed and manuscript materials; or of effectively promoting such enterprises -- these, and other activities affecting the extent and scientific value of the general store of available materials, have been regarded as of fundamental importance.

Activities aimed at further improvement in the way of making the contents of collections generally known have also been noted. Special attention has been given in this connection to the publication of catalogs, corpora, calendars, indexes, inventories, lists, descriptive articles, and other guides to source material, ranging in scope all the way from limited check-lists to nation-wide inventories of collections. Account has also been taken of the creation and maintenance of the more important or exceptional unpublished bibliographical tools such as union catalogs and special indexes. As a rule, the publication or compilation of subject bibliographies has not been noted, except as the latter may serve to indicate the location as well as the existence of the materials listed.

The publication of documentary materials in full is the remaining major phase in their improvement as the word is used in this connection. By this is meant activities perhaps more accurately and comprehensively described as involving the multiplication and distribution of authentic copies, reproductions, or representations of materials, including the publication of manuscript material in extenso and of reprints of rare publications; and the production on a large scale of photographic or other facsimiles of printed and manuscript sources, and of serviceable representations of objects in the category of museum materials. No account has been taken of publications devoted to the products of research except as these appear to afford materials for further research, as in the case of census and other statistical publications, and of those in such fields as that of archaeology which often record observations, the products of research, that cannot be repeated.

With its point of view so defined, the committee has sought to list and learn something about every American agency regularly active in any of the ways indicated, starting with the more important members of certain fairly distinguishable classes of institutions known to be concerned with one or another interest in the general field under survey, and extending the list, so far as possible in

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the time allowed, by following the numerous clues developed in the course of the investigation.

The original working list was intended to cover provisionally the learned societies, listed principally on the basis of the Handbook of Learned Societies published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington; all national, state, and outstanding local historical agencies, listed on the basis of the Handbook of American Historical Societies published by a committee of the American Historical Association; universities and colleges, including all the state universities, the larger privately endowed universities, and colleges and so-called universities with libraries of fifty thousand volumes or more, listed on the basis of Robertson's American Universities and Colleges; governmental agencies, in so far as they are concerned with the improvement of materials for research as such; and libraries, museums, and art galleries, including, besides those noted in other connections, the well known general, research, and reference libraries, all state libraries, public libraries in the larger cities, and the leading museums and art galleries of the country, listed in the main on the basis of Patterson's American Educational Directory and the publications of the American Association of Museums.

Additions to one or more of the foregoing groups were derived in the course of the survey from the Handbook of Scientific and Technical Societies and Institutions of the United States and Canada, published by the National Research Council, and through reference to such publications as the Index Generalis; Manuscripts in Public and Private Collections in the United States, Library of Congress; Special Collections in Libraries in the United States, U. S. Bureau of Education; and Directory of American Agencies Concerned with the Study of International Affairs, Council on Foreign Relations, Inc. From these and from scattered sources has been derived information leading to the inclusion of certain agencies of classes first canvassed on a selective basis according to mere size, and of many others, including representatives of closely related types of agencies, such as library, museum, and art associations, and book clubs, and of classes of agencies not to be canvassed as a whole, such as private individuals, commercial organizations, fraternal societies, bar associations, propaganda agencies, and agricultural and stock growers' associations. As a rule no account has been taken of certain types of agencies, such as custodians of public or other archives retained in the office of origin, whose mere possession of source materials would call for notice in a listing of collections, but not, as here, in an account of activities definitely aimed at the improvement of materials. Nor, except as erring on the side of inclusiveness, has note been made of the activities of any of the large and miscellaneous group of special libraries devoted in the main to the collection of recent or current material for immediately practical purposes, and to the preservation of up-to-date material only.

Much useful information, besides the names and locations of agencies worth investigating, has been derived from reference works such as those already noted. A systematic examination has been made

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of handbooks, bulletins, quarterly journals, annual reports, and other publications of the agencies concerned, most of which are regularly received by the Minnesota Historical Society, in whose building the survey had its headquarters, or by the library of the University of Minnesota. To all agencies included in the original working list, and to many others since added, have been sent questionnaires which have elicited a gratifying number of careful and relevant replies, and individual correspondence with certain of the more important agencies has yielded a number of exceptionally illuminating reports. In the latter connection, effective use has been made of a model statement of the activities of an agency of the same class as that of the one under study, and, in one case, of the framework of a statement showing exactly the kind of information desired and providing spaces for its entry. Such questionnaires and letters have been addressed to librarians, curators, archivists, secretaries, deans, and others in active charge of the kinds of activities under study, and many of the more important of the accounts formulated by the committee on the basis of their replies, and otherwise, have been submitted for the approval of these or other representatives of the institutions concerned. In this connection the committee has sought increasingly to focus attention on activities not common to most agencies of a given class, and to counteract a general tendency on the part of custodians of materials to describe collections and say little or nothing about what is being done or planned for their enrichment or exploitation.

The results, touching upon, and covering with widely varying degrees of definiteness and completeness, the activities of approximately seven hundred individual agencies, are given below. Of these, those that maintain no libraries or museums of their own, and engage in activities of national or sectional import, are grouped for convenience under the heading general agencies, and all others are classified according to the states in which their collections are maintained, or to which their activities are limited. Separate accounts are given of over four hundred of the agencies covered, but of the others only passing mention is made, sometimes because of the relative unimportance of a given agency from the present point of view, but not infrequently because of lack of information about it.

Though every effort has been made to cover the field as thoroughly as possible, it must be emphasized that the results are not to be taken as complete or final. Published sources of information on the whole furnished rather fragmentary and indirect bits of information, and questionnaires could not be so phrased as both to command attention and to elicit strictly relevant and unambiguous replies in all cases. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that portions of the report were compiled over a year before it was completed. It is therefore admittedly uneven and incomplete at many points. The omission of any agency does not necessarily mean that it is inactive in the ways specified, or of little consequence, nor does length of statement necessarily indicate anything as to the relative importance of agencies or of the activities of any one agency. There is much in the way of assumption, inference, conjecture, and vague suggestion, which the phrasing for the most part

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brings out, but it is hoped that taken as a whole the report may prove trustworthy so far as it goes.

In conclusion, it may be of interest to note some of the activities that have impressed the compiler as indicating points at which important advances are being made.

As in other lines of endeavor, American agencies active in the fields under survey appear to be developing increasingly numerous and close relationships with kindred agencies in foreign countries, as, for examples, in the cases of the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Association of Museums, and the Inter-American Bibliographical Association, thereby directly or indirectly promoting the collection, exchange, or exploitation of materials for research.

Certain national learned or professional associations, whose major interests have hitherto fallen outside the scope of this survey, are beginning, as in the cases of the American Library Association and the American Political Science Association, to consider or engage in one or another of the activities of present interest

An increasing number and variety of American agencies, of which the Library of Congress is the most active, are engaged in the discovery and acquisition of materials in European and other foreign repositories. Not only are vast quantities of source materials of special interest to Americans being located, listed, acquired, reproduced, or published, but materials in a certain important European library are being reorganized and otherwise made more accessible to scholars with the aid of American agencies, including the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

In the field of collection alone, note may be taken of moves in the direction of the concentration of materials in a given field, as in the establishment of a ceramics repository at the University of Michigan; in the proposed systems of libraries or collections of materials relating respectively to railway history and to public administration; in the development of regional collections, such as the "National Southern Collection" of the University of North Carolina and the "Latin-American Collection" of the University of Texas; in transfers of bodies of materials from one repository to another, such as that at least proposed in the case of the Essex Institute and the American Antiquarian Society in Massachusetts; and in the very general duplication by research and reference libraries of materials pertinent to their several fields in other repositories, far and near. With reference to the last named activity one is tempted to raise the question whether it is not sometimes conducted at the expense of efforts to collect hidden or fugitive original material not yet to be found in any public repository.

Other noteworthy developments in the field of collection include a marked growth in the number and activities of museums and in interest in archaeological field exploration; the development by commercial agencies of collections of scientific value, such as

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those of the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation in Indiana, and the John Woodman Higgins Armory in Massachusetts; the apparent increasing interest on the part of public libraries in developing collections of materials relating to the history and special interests of their localities, and sometimes of wider areas as in the case of public libraries in New Orleans, Kansas City, Missouri, and Seattle; and the systematic collection of material in connection with such regional surveys as are referred to below.

Guides to materials in groups of American depositories are being compiled or projected in increasing number, variety, and extent. Among inventories contemplated or conducted on a national scale, whether taking the form of union card catalogs or of lists due for publication, may be noted those covering the more important holdings of the principal libraries of the United States, serial publications of foreign governments, 15th century books, manuscripts relating to American history and literature, classical and medieval manuscripts, newspapers, Scandinavian materials, genealogies, material relating to railway economics, and American aboriginal materials in museums and collections north of Mexico. Similar systematic regional surveys or inventoryings of material are not unknown, as in the Pacific Northwest; and in a number of states, including Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, Florida, and Texas, statewide projects of this kind are in various stages of realization. Also, surveys involving the examination and listing of the contents of all public repositories, and, in some cases, of all discoverable private holdings, have recently been completed or inaugurated in limited districts or in urban areas, such as those centering at Minneapolis, Minnesota, Lexington, Kentucky, New York City, and Wilkes-barré, Pennsylvania, and something approaching this is to be expected from special surveys of somewhat more general scope such as that with which the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania is affiliated.

With reference to the publication of materials it may be observed that the scholarly publications of universities and colleges continue to be devoted mainly to the products of research, and only occasionally to materials as such, and that not as many historical agencies as might be desired are publishing source material systematically and on a large scale, though documentary material appears to be encroaching more and more upon space formerly monopolized by reminiscent accounts, addresses, necrologies, and the like in their quarterly journals and other publications.

St. Paul, Minnesota
August 8, 1931

FRANKLIN F. HOLBROOK

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1. THE ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE endeavors to promote data-assembling operations by encouraging the presentation of papers giving the results of research in economic and governmental affairs and by fostering discussion of fact-finding methods at its annual and semi-annual meetings. Reviews and notes, covering the more important books currently published in the fields of history, government and public law, economics, and sociology, are regularly included in its magazine, the Political Science Quarterly. Both the Quarterly and the semi-annual Proceedings are devoted mainly to results of research and reports of discussions, but the former sometimes includes articles that are largely documentary in character, besides occasional full texts of treaties, agreements, or constitutions not otherwise available in print, and in the latter are recorded many first-hand statements by officials, magistrates, men of affairs, lawyers, labor leaders, academic experts, and others qualified to deal as specialists with contemporary problems.

2. THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION does not itself equip or maintain expeditions in the field or collect data or material for preservation as such, but it promotes such activities and directly engages in others of present interest. It publishes in its quarterly, the American Anthropologist, reviews, notes, and lists of books and other current literature in its field. Both the quarterly and the Memoirs, the latter published irregularly at the rate of about one a year, are devoted mainly to illustrated papers and monographic studies, which, to the extent possible through this medium in this field, provide materials for as well as results of research.

3. THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS is an organization representing most of the active museums -- whether of art, science, history, or industry -- in the United States. From its headquarters at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., and by correspondence, conference, investigation, and publication, it contributes largely to the educational and administrative advancement of museums and to the establishment of new museums of desirable type. It is in working relations with museums in Europe and South America, and new contacts are being made in other regions, especially in Japan. Its Museum News, published semi-monthly, is a mine of information on the latest developments in the museum field, particularly in the United States, and it has a new descriptive directory of American museums in preparation. Fuller accounts of these and other activities appear in the annual Reports of the Director and Treasurer.

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4. THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, Washington, D. C., in 1929 approved a project for the printing of an annual volume in a series to be entitled Publications of the American Catholic Historical Association. The series is to be devoted exclusively to source material for general church history or for American Catholic history. The first volume, containing diplomatic correspondence between the United States and the Vatican, is expected to be ready for publication in the spring of 1931. Inedited material is sometimes published in the association's quarterly, the Catholic Historical Review.

5. THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES, as one of the two organizations represented by the Joint Committee conducting the present survey, is obviously interested in all the activities here under consideration. It is not itself primarily an agency for the collection of materials, but it does make an effort in its executive offices to gather all possible information about the activities of learned societies throughout the world, and about scholarly enterprises in the humanities carried on by individuals and organizations. It participates actively, moreover, in many projects looking toward the collection, cataloging, listing, and making available of research materials, in ways ranging from complete planning, promotion, support, and control to the mere use of its apparatus for determining the scholarly worth of proposals submitted to it. In this work it has the assistance of the aforesaid Joint Committee whose activities are described in the accompanying account of the cooperating body, the Social Science Research Council.

As a member of the International Union of Academies, the council is participating in such cooperative enterprises as the preparation of a Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum; a survey of materials in the Philippine Islands for the study of Indonesian customary law; the preparation of a corpus of Latin translations of Aristotle, for American participation in which, and for temporarily financing the secretariat, the council is to provide funds; the publication of a definite critical edition of the De Jure Belli ac Pacis of Hugo Grotius, which the council is helping to finance; and the compilation for publication of a catalog of current bibliographies, an enterprise proposed, supported, and now being completed by the council.

Among other jointly promoted projects may be mentioned: the compilation of a union list, now at the first or check-list stage, of serial publications of foreign governments, an enterprise in which the council is associated with the American Library Association and the National Research Council; the compilation of a catalog of classical and medieval manuscripts in American collections, a work being done at the Library of Congress, with the support of funds from the General Education Board, and with the assistance of an advisory committee of this council; and the collection of American folk song, a Library of Congress activity to which the council has contributed funds.

Among projects independently initiated or largely sponsored by the council may be noted: the compilation for publication of a corpus of Latin manuscripts to 800 A. D.; the collection and publication of material, including grammars, dictionaries, etc., in the rapidly vanishing American Indian languages; the collection of

materials for the construction of an atlas of the English dialects of New England, in partial realization of plans for a linguistic atlas of the United States and Canada; a survey of instruction and materials in musicology; the publication of a definitive text of the Historia Trojana of Guido delle Colonne; and a survey of materials and facilities for Chinese studies. Enterprises like the last-named will no doubt be undertaken by already constituted development committees on Japanese, Indic and Iranian, and Byzantine studies.

The council has recently taken the lead in formulating and promoting a project for the compilation and publication of an inventory of manuscript materials relating to American history and literature in public and private collections other than archives in the United States. The project originated in similar proposals separately advanced for their respective fields by the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association and the American Literature Group of the Modern Language Association. According to the enlarged plan, as formulated under the auspices of this council and agreed to by the Social Science Research Council, the work would be carried on by the Library of Congress, with the assistance of an advisory committee named jointly by the American Historical Association and the Modern Language Association, and with funds to be obtained through the joint efforts of the cooperating councils.

Among projects awaiting consideration or development is a request, made by its advisory board and approved by the joint committee on materials for research, that the council consider the possibility of establishing a clearing house, preferably at the Library of Congress, for information about photostatic and other reproductions or transcriptions of manuscripts now in the United States, with reference to their identity and location. The above-mentioned inventory of manuscripts will take account of transcriptions and reproductions, but only of those of manuscripts relating to American history or literature the originals of which are in foreign countries.

The Bulletin of the council, issued three or four times a year, is devoted in the main to reports of its own and related activities, but it occasionally includes lists of materials, such as the "List of American Collections of Pottery within the Scope of the Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum," published in Bulletin No. 14, November, 1930; the "List of American Learned Journals in the Humanities and Social Sciences," No. 8, October, 1928; and the "List of American Learned Serials other than Journals in the Humanities and Social Sciences," No. 15, April, 1931.

6. THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION occasionally touches upon the field of this survey as in its recent publication of a directory or descriptive list of American Universities and Colleges, in which particular attention is given to the facilities for research, including library resources, afforded by these institutions.

7. THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION participates in an advisory capacity in the important fact-finding work of the United States Census Bureau through the Joint Census Advisory Committee constituted some years ago, at the request of the Census Bureau, of

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representatives of this association and of the American Statistical Association. It publishes a quarterly, the American Economic Review, devoted mainly to monographs and to reviews or notes on the current literature in its field.

8. THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ARTS, organized in 1909, incorporated in 1916, to serve as a clearing house of art and to increase and develop appreciation of art in the United States, represents approximately 450 art museums and associations throughout this country. With headquarters at Washington and branch offices in New York and Lincoln, Nebraska, it functions as a clearing house and as a distributing agency, through correspondence, conference, publications, and other means, for information on art. It is in close communication with art associations in Europe, Asia, South America and other countries for the interchange of art on a coöperative basis.

Its publications are the American Magazine of Art, an illustrated monthly established in 1909; the American Art Annual, published in January of each year (Volume XXVII came from the press in January, 1931) containing a complete directory and comprehensive reports of art museums and associations in the United States and, every other year, a directory of painters, sculptors, and illustrators with biographical data, while in intervening years other directories such as those of architects, craftsmen, teachers of art in public schools, etc., are published. The Art Annual contains also obituaries of American artists and art patrons and workers, and lists of paintings and prints sold in the leading American auction rooms during the season. An occasional publication is Art in Our Country, a handbook of works of public art in over 1000 cities listed alphabetically, in addition to catalogues of various notable exhibitions sponsored by the federation. The Annual Report covering in full the activities of the organization is published separately in pamphlet form.

9. THE AMERICAN FOLK DANCE SOCIETY, New York City, initiated, and is now promoting as the United States Section of the International Commission on Folk Arts of the League of Nations, "a Folk Dance Movement in the United States, which has opened up new fields in Education, Recreation and Human Relations and is making a definite contribution to newer developments in Adult Education, Musical Training, Church Social Life, Youth Movement, Psychotherapy and International Relations." Among its objects are included research and documentation, at original sources, of folk dances and music; publication of collections of those sources; and the development of reference collections and services. The society reports fairly complete documentation of its subject and publication, by 1931, of eight volumes of material. Two publications of the Russell Sage Foundation, the Social Work Year Book (1929), and Sources of Information on Play and Recreation (1927), are referred to for further information.

10. THE AMERICAN FOLK-LORE SOCIETY, with headquarters in New York and branch organizations in Boston, Cambridge, and Canada, is concerned with the study of folk-lore in general and with the collection and publication of the folk-lore of the American continent in

particular. In the Journal of American Folk-Lore, issued quarterly, it publishes much source material in the form of newly recorded or assembled songs, sayings, legends, and the like, and in occasional volumes of Memoirs it presents monographs dealing with particular areas and problems of folkloristic interest.

11. THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, a national organization with permanent headquarters at Washington, promotes in various ways, in its own and related fields, all of the kinds of activities under study, and itself conducts or participates in a number of important enterprises.

The association as such does not collect and preserve materials for research, but its interest in the subject is exemplified by the work of its Committee on National Archives, which was largely instrumental in forwarding the project, now nearing realization, for the erection of a National Archive Building, and which is now concerning itself, in coöperation with members of Congress and others interested, with the formulation of a plan for the administration of the archives.

To promote the preservation of, as well as to list, similar materials in the states, is the object of its Public Archives Commission. This body was very active at one time. It prepared inventories, often incomplete but always useful, of the archives of a large number of states and of certain large cities, most of which were published in annual reports of the association, and its revelation of unsatisfactory, oftentimes deplorable, conditions did much to improve archival practice in this country. Recently reorganized after a long period of comparative inactivity, the commission is now considering a re-survey of state archives, with a view, this time, of publishing the results all together.

The Historical Manuscripts Commission has for some thirty-five years been working at the tasks of listing and of publishing manuscript materials for history. At the outset attention was about equally divided between the two tasks, the results of each occupying considerable space in the annual reports of the association, but for many years the commission confined its attention largely to publication, as witness the extensive bodies of correspondence, diaries, and papers of public men, such as Calhoun, Chase, Bayard, and Austin, that have appeared and are still appearing in the reports of the association. Latterly, in part because of an accumulation of such material ready and waiting for publication, the commission has turned again to its other task. In a recent report to the association it submitted a project for inventorying manuscript materials for American history in public depositories, other than archives, and in private hands in the United States. This project was subsequently called to the attention of the American Council of Learned Societies, and is now being promoted under the auspices of the latter in combination with a similar project advanced by the American Literature Group of the Modern Language Association, as related in the accompanying statements of the activities of these bodies.

A sub-committee of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, on manuscripts from Europe, is coöperating with the Institute of Historical Research of London and other British agencies in a move to provide a clearing house of information on the migration of

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historical manuscripts, the location of paleographical facsimiles, and related matters, and has several times, perhaps experimentally, noted current American acquisitions of foreign manuscripts in the annual reports of the association.

The Committee on Bibliography has brought forth a small check list of collections relating to European history in American libraries, and a guide to historical literature, or a broad compendium of information on the most important works of historical scholars (1931). The Committee on British Bibliography has in preparation, in coöperation with a British committee, a bibliography of modern British history, the American part of which deals with the late Tudor and early Stuart periods. A special committee is at work on the preparation, for publication, of a bibliography of American travel and description, 1600-1900, with prospects of completion in the near future.

The Conference of Historical Societies, a body closely affiliated with the association, occasionally engages in enterprises of a more or less bibliographical nature, as in its publication of a handbook of American historical societies, which in a measure serves as a guide to collections, and in its compilation, in part, of a calendar of material in French archives relating to the Mississippi Valley, a work since completed and published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The current literature in its field is covered quarterly in the association's American Historical Review, and annually, though several years behind in publication, in the Writings in American History, which are compiled with the assistance of the association and published in volumes supplemental to its annual reports. It is at present conducting a survey as to what other bibliographical projects are particularly needed and it will shortly embark on other enterprises as the result of this survey.

The association publishes much important source material in its Review and in its annual reports, as indicated in the foregoing account of the work of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The latter, it may be noted further, has considered the printing, upon resumption of its publication activities, of the papers of General Nathanael Greene, of the Southern Confederacy, and of Henry Callister. Among other long-standing activities of the association in this field may be noted also its promotion, through its Committee on the Documentary Publications of the U. S. Government, of source publication projects such as those now under way or contemplated by the Department of State and the Washington Bicentennial Commission.

A noteworthy extension of the association's activities in this direction follows upon its recent acquisition of two special funds, the Griswold Fund of \$25,000, which is to be devoted to the preparation of materials illustrative of the legal history of the United States in the colonial period, and the Beveridge Fund, which is expected eventually to reach \$100,000 and is to be devoted to the preparation of one or more volumes of materials illustrative of the state of public opinion in the United States before the Civil War. The first project undertaken under the latter fund, a collection of "Southern Editorials on Secession, 1860-61," is in an advanced stage of preparation, and the committee in charge announces that it will give consideration to other worth while projects for the collecting and editing of source material in the field now somewhat

more generally defined as that of neglected phases of American history, especially the field of sectional relations and the slavery controversy.

The association is a constituent member of the American Council of Learned Societies and of the Social Science Research Council, and is represented on the International Committee of Historical Sciences, which meets annually, thus far in some European cultural center. The association aims at a million dollar endowment fund, of which somewhat over a quarter has been subscribed, and at the establishment of a permanent secretariat.

12. THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION has done and is doing more to improve the distribution and availability of the library resources of the country, in general, than can be brought out in this brief report. Its outstanding service in recent years, from the present point of view, was its fostering of the production of the Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada, with its 75,000 titles contributed by 226 cooperating libraries. It is now at work, in association with the American Council of Learned Societies and the National Research Council, on a union list of the serial publications of foreign governments.

A newly constituted Committee on the Resources of American Libraries is now making a nation-wide survey with the object, as stated by the chairman, of learning the facts about collections of important materials in American libraries, in cooperation with the Library of Congress Projects "A" and "B" and the learned societies; of endeavoring to stimulate the enlargement and enrichment of these collections; and to discourage the duplication of collections in the same general area; of increasing the amount of inter-library loaning; and of compiling from time to time lists of various materials which ought to be represented in American libraries. The former chairman of the committee had submitted to it a "Proposal for the Better Representation and Distribution of Foreign Learned Periodicals in American Libraries," accompanied by lists indicating present deficiencies, in the hope that with the cooperation of the American Council of Learned Societies it might be possible to improve the situation.

Through its Committee on A.L.A. Activities, the association has lately been taking stock of all its activities and aims. "To aid and encourage scholarly bibliographical research and the publication of its results," was among the objectives selected by the committee as a measure of the association's work. In the committee's opinion there is no more important function for the association, and in its formal recommendations, concluding the full report as published in the December, 1930, number of the association Bulletin, it deals with this subject as follows: "In the opinion of many librarians of university and reference libraries, the A. L. A. has been guilty of neglect in attention to scholarly and bibliographical work. This feeling has gone so far as to threaten at times actual withdrawal of the College and Reference Section from the A. L. A. The Activities Committee believes that there has been reason for this feeling. It recommends that the College and Reference Section be asked by the Executive Board to draw up a definite plan for increasing the activities and publications of

the A. L. A. in bibliographical, cataloging and other scholarly fields."

The association now has a very small but growing fund with which it hopes eventually to give some slight assistance in the preparation of bibliographical aids to research.

13. THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY has a collection of about 6,000 books on Oriental subjects on permanent deposit in the library of Yale University. The collection, a catalog of which was published in 1930, is of a miscellaneous character, having been accumulated chiefly through gifts and exchanges, and no appropriation is made by the society for its development. The society issues a quarterly Journal, and has undertaken to publish a series entitled A Library of Ancient Semitic Inscriptions, which is to contain the text (in transliteration) of the most important source materials of this character, together with translation and notes. One volume, The Royal Inscriptions of Sumer and Akkad, has already appeared, and two others were reported in preparation in 1931. It should be remarked that most of this material has already been edited, although it is planned to make the new publication as accurate as possible by reference to the originals.

14. THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION is commencing this year (1931) publication of a series of monographs some of which will be not so much the results of research as material for research. It has already coöperated with Vassar College in the publication of a monograph on Vergil's Primitive Italy, the latter institution bearing the major part of the expense, and it now proposes, if the project can be financed, to publish a dictionary to Cicero's letters, a work already partly compiled. The association frequently includes reproductions of inscriptions or manuscripts in its annual Transactions, a complete and rather detailed index to which is published decennially.

15. THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION is publishing, with the aid of a revolving fund given by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a series of source books in the history of the sciences. Two volumes, one in astronomy, the other in mathematics, have already been issued, and from ten to thirteen more are projected. The hope is expressed that the project, succeeding, will furnish the beginning for more extensive publication activities by the association, and attention is called to the real need for the publication, among other things, of tools of research such as a yearly index of philosophical writings.

16. THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION does not, as an organization, collect and preserve research materials, but it is active, and shows signs of increased activity, along other lines of present interest. Its Committee on Policy, a preliminary report of which was published as a supplement to the American Political Science Review for February, 1930, and which has received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York a grant of \$67,500, has subcommittees on publication and on research.

The Subcommittee on Publication is considering the improvement of the American Political Science Review and the publication of a public document series to include recent constitutions and constitutional amendments, organic and electoral laws, and other important statutes, state papers, and documents not now readily and promptly available to scholars.

The Subcommittee on Research is actively preparing a handbook of political science research which will list and describe all organized agencies operating in the field of political science in the United States and give a complete list of the publications of each. This will represent the entire product of research in political science emanating from organized agencies.

The quarterly review already referred to regularly publishes an extensive list of current books, articles, and documents in the general field of political science.

17. THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION in 1927 began publication of a monthly known as Psychological Abstracts in which is noted the substance of current articles and other contributions in the field of psychology.

18. THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION, New York City, as part of its program for drawing the American and Scandinavian peoples closer in bonds of intellectual kinship, engages in a number of activities of present interest. It is publishing a series of translations of the classics of Scandinavian literature, 33 volumes of which had been issued by 1931. It has established and maintains at Harvard College Library a Scandinavian Union List, or catalog, covering the most important libraries in the United States and including periodicals as well as books. So far it is an authors' catalog only, but it is hoped that in the not distant future it will be arranged by subjects as well. A small reference library on Scandinavia is maintained at the foundation's headquarters.

19. THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHURCH HISTORY has a committee that is investigating and planning to publish archival material, with bibliographical apparatus, pertaining particularly to the history of Christianity in this country. The work, however, is only in its incipient stages and nothing as yet is available for publication.

20. THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW publishes the quarterly American Journal of International Law and special numbers or supplements, including bibliographical and documentary material and an annual volume of Proceedings. In the Journal, during the early years of the European War, was published diplomatic correspondence between the United States and belligerent governments relating to neutral rights and commerce.

21. THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY publishes the quarterly American Journal of Sociology, which includes topical summaries of current literature, and an annual volume devoted to papers and proceedings. So far it has not concerned itself with collecting and preserving research materials, or directly engaged in the publication of bibliographical or documentary material.

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22. THE AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION has for its chief object the improvement of statistical method and the promotion of uniformity in the operations of various agencies concerned with the gathering of statistical information. At the present time it is fostering the application of statistics to the practical work of social agencies, business organizations, and public bodies. It has representatives on the Social Science Research Council and on the Joint Advisory Committee on the Census. The latter body, comprised of representatives of this association and of the American Economic Association, was organized in 1919, at the request of the director of the census, to advise on matters connected with the conduct and publication of the 14th Census. This committee has since been consulted by the director of the census on practically all important questions of statistical policy, and its organization has been made permanent, each member serving for a period of three years.

Among the association's own committees is one concerned with governmental labor statistics, which is doing much to improve and standardize the methods of collecting, tabulating, and publishing employment and wage data: in recent years a subcommittee has been engaged in a survey of what the different states and the federal government have been collecting and publishing in this field, and a subcommittee on employers' records has been making a study of the records kept by individual concerns, in the hope of improving these primary sources upon which government statistics are based. A committee on institutional statistics aims to aid institutions in the preparation of better and more comparable statistical information. Other standing committees, with self-explanatory titles, are: the Committee on Price Statistics; the Committee on the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences; the Committee on Social Statistics; and the Joint Committee on Standards for Graphics.

The association's Journal formerly included considerable bibliographical material, but this has been largely discontinued since the appearance of Social Science Abstracts. The Journal, the Annals of Mathematical Statistics, and the Proceedings all contain much source material pertaining both to statistical facts and to statistical methods.

23. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA is represented in the field by its affiliated schools, the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, the American School of Classical Studies at Rome, the American Schools of Oriental Research, the School of American Research in New Mexico, and the American School of Prehistoric Research, which in various ways not revealed by this limited survey undoubtedly contribute much in the way of materials for research. Friends, members, and constituent societies of the institute, working at times independently of the schools, also make or facilitate the making of contributions of this kind, the finds from such field work usually being placed in the museums of cooperating institutions.

24. THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY, Washington, D. C., in 1928 received a grant of \$4,000 from the Social Science Research Council for an "exploratory effort to collect manuscript material among Negroes" and it "discovered and collected thousands of manuscripts, 2,520 of which were deemed valuable and

were deposited in the Library of Congress." Its report, in the possession of the Social Science Research Council, contains a detailed inventory of these manuscripts (57 typed pages). The association is now seeking funds to carry forward the work. The association's quarterly, the Journal of Negro History, which is now in its 16th volume, has a section devoted to documents.

25. THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS, organized to promote scientific study and teaching of geography in all its branches, and geographical exploration, research, and publication, has on deposit at the University of Cincinnati a growing research collection of geographic publications, principally periodicals, including all the important publications of the latter class. It also publishes a quarterly Annals.

26. THE ASSOCIATION OF TRANSPORTATION LIBRARIES, under the leadership of Professor Arthur H. Cole, Administrative Curator, Harvard Graduate School of Business, and Richard H. Johnston, of the Bureau of Railway Economics, is promoting a plan for closer coöperation among libraries particularly interested in railway history.

The scheme proposes greater collaboration among such libraries, including joint action in the revision of the Catalogue of Books on Railway Economics issued by the Bureau of Railway Economics in 1912; concerted effort in an attempt to secure the reprinting of scarce old items in railway literature; intimate arrangements for the exchange of duplicate material; and facilitation of research generally, through loans, photostatic reproductions, etc.

A more novel phase of the plan envisages the establishment of a system of research libraries, in the field of railway history, including five central general collections at or near points of present-day maximum research activity, namely, Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco, and regional or special libraries elsewhere.

27. THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, organized in 1904, has been active from the first in the promotion of bibliographical research and the publication of bibliographical aids. Among projects it now has under way are the following: completion of the Sabin Dictionary of Books Relating to America; regional bibliographies; catalogs of state imprints; and the continuation of lists of newspapers after 1820 on a regional basis throughout the country. A brief report on the last-named project, indicating progress with the newspapers of some eight states, appears in the Library Journal, February 1, 1931. The society's Papers, issued quarterly, and its News Sheet, issued at irregular intervals, are full of bibliographical information and notes on bibliographical activities.

28. THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE maintains, at its Washington headquarters, one of the best reference libraries in its field in this country, comprising about 59,000 volumes, and from time to time it issues reading lists on various special subjects. It is also active in the publication and distribution among depository libraries throughout the United States and the rest of the world of books and pamphlets not a few of which are of more or less importance from the present point of view.

The Division of Intercourse and Education, whose offices are in New York City, publishes in its International Conciliation series of monthly pamphlets the texts of outstanding treaties and other documents of international importance; in its series of Biblioteca Interamericana, such works as Las bibliotecas en los Estados Unidos (2d ed. 1929) and others designed to increase in the Latin American republics a knowledge of books published in the United States in the fields of history, literature, education, and civics; and in its Interamerican Digests -- Economic Series, such works as Argentina, an authorized digest of El Desarrollo Económico de la República Argentina en los Ultimos Cincuenta Años. The division has distributed to a select list of depository libraries in the United States and abroad a twenty-one volume work privately published by David Hunter Miller, including the diary of the latter and other papers relating to the writing of the Treaty of Versailles and the drafting of the Covenant of the League of Nations. It is also supporting the work of a group of American librarians, initiated by the Endowment in 1927, in reorganizing, cataloging, and generally modernizing the Vatican Library in Rome, one of the more important recent innovations there being the installation of a photo-duplicating apparatus.

The Division of International Law, located in Washington, publishes much documentary material in book and pamphlet form, including such works as Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China 1894-1919 (2 vols., 1921); Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations (3 vols., 1925); and A Collection of Nationality Laws of Various Countries (1929). It is also publishing the Classics of International Law, the works of Grotius, Bynkershoek, and others, in the form of photographic reproductions of early imprints or of collotypes of manuscripts, accompanied by English translations.

The Division of Economics and History, whose offices are in New York City, continues with the preparation and publication of the several national series comprising its monumental Economic and Social History of the World War. Among the monographs which make up the bulk of the work occasionally appear documentary volumes such as the Introduction to the American Official Sources for the Economic and Social History of the World War (1926).

The Endowment publishes a fully informing Year Book and separate, cumulative lists of its publications.

29. THE CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORICAL AGENCIES OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, a coöperative association of institutions in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, has a representative in Washington searching through the government archives and calendaring all material relating to the fields of the member agencies. The work has been under way for some fifteen years and will probably continue a few years longer. It is hoped that the conference will be able to calendar some of the material in the McCormick Agricultural Library, Chicago, and an attempt may be made to calendar material in newspaper files that relates to the region.

30. THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC., New York City, besides maintaining a special collection of American and foreign public

documents and other publications of international importance, open on occasion to qualified research students, sometimes issues such publications as its Directory of American Agencies Concerned with the Study of International Affairs (1931), which lists about 172 such organizations, and briefly indicates the collecting, publishing, and other activities of about 100 of them. Among other publications of the Council may be noted its quarterly review, Foreign Affairs, which includes a list of recent books in its field and a section on source material.

31. THE FACSIMILE TEXT SOCIETY was organized recently for the purpose of reproducing rare printed texts and manuscripts in order that hitherto hardly accessible fundamental sources in various fields may be made generally available to scholars. In response to an application recommended by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, the society has received from the Carnegie Corporation a grant of \$3,500 "to assist in a one-year demonstration of its proposed activities."

32. THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE INFORMATION SERVICE, INC., New York City, established to interpret America and the immigrant to one another, sometimes includes among its publications guides to materials in its field such as the bibliography of the immigrant as portrayed in biography and story issued in 1925.

33. THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY is not collecting or preserving research material, but it supports the publication, Isis, which includes considerable bibliographical matter.

34. THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE, conducted by the Investment Bankers Association of America in coöperation with New York University, recently published an International Finance Source Book, in which are listed more than 1,700 official, documentary, semi-official, and non-official sources of information on the finances and economics of 26 European countries, 16 Latin-American countries, Canada, Australia, and certain Asiatic countries. In its compilation the needs of students as well as of investors were kept in view.

35. THE INTER-AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, an organization recently formed in Washington by representatives of the Pan American Union and the Library of Congress, and others, is laying the foundations for large-scale efforts designed to organize and coördinate activities in the field of bibliography throughout the Americas, including Canada, and to promote the development of a general bibliography of the Western Hemisphere. A provisional committee is promoting the organization of national bibliographical committees in the several countries concerned, and plans are being developed to obtain necessary funds through gifts, endowments, or subsidies, from governments, associations, and individuals.

36. THE LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA, though not a collecting agency, is aiding, in ways other than financial, the project for a survey of spoken English in America, and is giving the support of

its influence to the similar project for a survey of American Indian languages. "A Bibliography of American Pronunciation, 1888-1928," appeared in the society's quarterly, Language, 5: 155-162 (1929), and other special bibliographies will doubtless be printed from time to time. The society, in December, 1930, published, under subventions from itself and the American Council of Learned Societies, a volume on Vedic Variants, the first of a projected series of five works based on the Vedic Concordance, Harvard Oriental Series, Cambridge, 1906. The second volume, dealing with phonology, is expected to go to the printer in 1931 and to appear in 1932.

37. THE MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA, a national organization with headquarters at Cambridge, has so far devoted its attention chiefly to actual research and publication, though some of its officers feel that it should at least provide a depository for materials for which scholars themselves no longer have any use.

The academy is active in developing the bibliographical apparatus of its field. In 1928 it granted one of its Fellows a subvention for the compilation of an index of palaeographical facsimiles, which it is expected will be completed during 1931. The index is intended to cover all reproductions from manuscripts, even when but a page or two is reproduced in a magazine article or in a bookseller's catalog. It has also supervised a revision of Paetow's Guide to the Study of Mediaeval History, the manuscript for which is in the hands of the publisher. The current output of important works in its field is regularly listed in its quarterly journal, Speculum, and studies in progress are noted in its annual bulletin, The Progress of Mediaeval Studies in the United States of America.

Recent publications of the academy include two volumes containing numerous collotype reproductions of important mediaeval manuscripts, the publication of more of which is under consideration, and a volume on Genoese Shipping in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, the second part of which is devoted to the Genoese notarial records on which the study is based. The quarterly journal, Speculum, though not primarily archival, not infrequently includes inedited material.

38. THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION does not collect and preserve material but it promotes this and other activities of present interest, itself engaging in some of them. Among other things, it is active in locating and listing material, having through its Historical Manuscripts Commission made some essay, by means of a questionnaire, at canvassing the historical resources of the region. Its quarterly, the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, regularly reports and comments on the current literature of its field, and includes a section devoted to documents. A special commission of the association is preparing to publish, in memory of Clarence Walworth Alvord, a continuing series of documentary volumes relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley, for which it is raising by subscription a revolving fund of ten thousand dollars. About half of this amount having now been raised, and the editorial work on several volumes being well advanced, it is expected that publication will begin in the near future.

39. THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA has a committee at work on the reproduction of manuscripts and rare books important in its field that have hitherto been available in European libraries only. Ninety-four university, college, and public libraries are subscribers to the enterprise. Rotographs or photostats of 160 manuscripts and early prints, covering a considerable body of important material, have already been made and deposited in the Library of Congress. A list of the reproductions appears in the association's quarterly, PMLA, beginning with the June, 1930, issue. Besides serving the immediate uses of scholars, the association aims to build up a collection that will place American scholars on a more equal footing with European with respect to manuscript materials in the modern languages.

The American Literature Group of the association recently formulated a proposal for the compilation of a check list of manuscripts relating to American literature that are available for study in public and private collections in the United States. This project was subsequently called to the attention of the American Council of Learned Societies, and is now being promoted under the auspices of the latter, in combination with a similar project advanced by the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association, as related in the accompanying statements of the activities of these bodies.

40. THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES takes an active interest, through its annual conferences and its standing and special committees, in promoting activities and solving problems affecting the availability of materials for research. Among its standing committees is one concerned with promoting the preservation and efficient administration of state archives; another which encourages the building up of state author collections; another which was recently instrumental, after years of effort, in securing Congressional authorization for the publication of an index to state laws; a committee working toward a uniform system of document exchanges, and another struggling with the problem of how to bring together stocks of duplicate state documents and libraries desirous of drawing upon them. Developments along these various lines may be traced in reports of the annual conferences of the association, usually published in a fall number of the American Library Association Bulletin, and separately under the title, Proceedings and Papers (or vice versa).

Among exceptionally informing items in recent reports may be noted a summary of the archives situation in each of the states (1929); a table indicating divisions, relations, and control of state library agencies throughout the country, and an able discussion of the archives department as an administrative unit in government (1930).

41. THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, INC., New York City, maintains only a working library, but is developing, rather slowly as yet, a special card library on American and foreign price data. Its publications present the results of research.

42. THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL COÖPERATION includes among its objects the promotion of

coöperative efforts among existing agencies in the Americas concerned with the preservation of the monuments and remains of early American civilization, the establishment of museums for educational and historical exhibitions, and the publication of bulletins for the exchange of information on these and related subjects.

43. THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL is a coöperative organization of American scientists and technologists established by the National Academy of Sciences, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. It is concerned chiefly with the promotion of research in the mathematical, physical, and biological sciences, and in the application of these sciences to engineering, agriculture, medicine, and other useful arts, but it cultivates or touches upon certain fields of the social sciences. Included among its seven divisions of science and technology are a Division of Geology and Geography and a Division of Anthropology and Psychology, and under the latter is organized a Committee on State Archaeological Surveys.

In the matter of collecting material the purpose of the council as a whole has been to build up a library of reference books and to compile bibliographies and other directories to sources of research materials, rather than to attempt to assemble these research materials as such at the offices of the council in Washington. The collection of research materials for preservation as such is nevertheless stimulated in various ways, as, for example, through the medium of the Committee on State Archaeological Surveys. This committee not only promotes archaeological field work throughout the country, through its news circulars, conferences, and published reports of the latter, but it is also instrumental in arranging for the establishment of central repositories for materials of a given kind, such as the Ceramic Repository recently established at the University of Michigan for the accumulation of pottery fragments of American Indians, particularly of the eastern and Mississippi Valley regions of the United States.

A very important service is being rendered by the council through a special committee appointed to advise the U. S. Bureau of Standards in regard to certain aspects of investigations which the latter is conducting upon the deterioration of paper and the preservation of records.

Among the many publications of the council occasionally appear items of interest to the social scientist, such as its pamphlet on libraries in the District of Columbia (1921), its list of manuscript bibliographies in geology and geography (1922), its bibliography of bibliographies on psychology (1928), and its handbook of scientific and technical societies and institutions of the United States and Canada (2d ed., 1930). The council is associated with the American Council of Learned Societies and the American Library Association in the compilation of a union list of serial publications of foreign governments, and the Committee on State Archaeological Surveys was reported in April, 1929, to have in view the preparation of a catalog of the Indian implements of the Middle West states.

44. THE NATIONAL SOCIAL WORK COUNCIL, New York, an association of leading groups of social welfare agencies, is considering and taking tentative steps toward a systematic coördination and extension

of the research and data-collecting activities of its member-organizations, and toward correlating its work on this side with that of such other agencies as the Social Science Research Council. The possibilities of such a development were discussed at length at a meeting of the council held in October, 1930, and further, the following month, at a special group meeting on research. Among suggestions that the special group agreed to lay before the council was one to the effect that it would be helpful if arrangements could be made with such an institution as the Russell Sage Foundation Library, for example, for the maintenance of a central file of completed reports and schedules on research and study projects in the social service field.

45. THE NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION is actively collecting, preserving, listing, and publishing materials relating to the history of the Norwegian element in the United States.

Not only is the association collecting source materials in this country through its members, but it has arrangements with agencies in Norway, maintained with the assistance of funds supplied by Sir Karl Knudsen, a Norwegian-Englishman, whereby it receives important materials from that country. The latter activity is an outgrowth of a visit made by the managing editor to Norway, in 1928-29, in the course of which he assembled a mass of material, including six old "America books"; nearly a thousand pages of transcripts of old "America letters"; an extensive collection of photostats of newspaper items relating to emigration; copies of documents in Norwegian archives and unofficial collections; 2,457 film photographs of America letters and other items secured in coöperation with the Library of Congress; a calendar of Norwegian archival materials relating to American history; and photostats of rare pamphlets, books, book titles and documents. The depository for this and other printed and manuscript material acquired by the association is the library of St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, and for exhibition objects, the Norwegian-American Historical Museum of Luther College, Decorah, Iowa.

From editorial offices in St. Paul, Minnesota, the association issues an average of two scholarly publications a year, whether as separate works or as additional numbers of such series as its Studies and Records, devoted to both primary and secondary materials, and its Travel and Description Series, made up of books and pamphlets written by Norwegian immigrants and travelers in America, most of which were originally published in Norway. In a handbook issued in 1930 on Publications and Publication Plans, the association lists some eighteen other works of one or more volumes as either under way or projected, covering a wide field chronologically, topically, and geographically, and including bibliography and documentary materials.

46. THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION is exceptionally active in locating library holdings and in attempts at division of the field of collection. It compiles and publishes guides such as its list of special collections in libraries of the Pacific Northwest, issued in 1927, and its union list of manuscripts, published early in 1931. A definite effort is being made to coördinate library purchases of periodicals, as described at length in the

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Library Journal for October 1, 1930, and library coöperation in general is conceived of as aiming ultimately at "nothing less than the nationalization of the book resources of America." Copies of the above-mentioned union list of manuscripts may be obtained, at one dollar each, from Miss Ora L. Maxwell, treasurer of the association, Public Library, Spokane, Wash.

47. THE QUIVIRA SOCIETY, organized in 1929 by a group of investigators engaged in research pertaining to the early history of the southwestern part of the United States and of northern Mexico, proposes to publish a series of volumes embodying chiefly English translations of original Spanish documents relating to that field, although rare original English accounts will not be ignored. A volume containing the Relation of the Espejo Expedition to New Mexico, by Diego Pérez de Luxán, has already been issued, and four other volumes are definitely projected. Distribution is limited to subscribing members of the society, of which Dr. George P. Hammond of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, is managing editor.

48. THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL, New York City, together with the American Council of Learned Societies, established the Joint Committee on Materials for Research which is making the present survey. The general objects of this committee have been stated as follows: to initiate and participate in plans for making more comparable and more widely serviceable the classifications of social and economic data, for making more precise the significance of the data, and for otherwise improving such records; to promote the development, coördination, founding, and locating of archival collections; to promote the compilation of union finding lists and calendars; to promote the publication or reproduction of source material; to encourage agencies to preserve records; to advocate the use of durable paper for record purposes; and to develop the research uses of museums.

Typical of the projects or problems that come before this joint committee for consideration are the following, the listing of which here does not imply approval by the committee or by either of the coöperating councils: an Anglo-American bibliography of economics; establishment of a clearing house of information, in the Library of Congress, about photostatic and other reproductions in the United States; the reproduction of rare printed texts and manuscripts; a plan for a systematic nation-wide development of libraries specializing in railway history; the collection of manuscripts among negroes; a survey of manuscript materials for history and literature in libraries or in private hands in the United States; and a survey of the book and manuscript resources of Virginia. The committee itself has undertaken, besides the present survey, the compilation of a bibliography of catalogs, lists, calendars, corpora, etc., of source materials for research in the social sciences and the humanities to be found in the United States; a survey of the categories of materials useful for such research; a survey of the preservation and indexing of files of American newspapers; and an investigation of methods of and equipment for the photographic reproduction of materials.

One of the council's own committees, the Committee on Public Administration, has had under consideration for some months a plan to establish a network of libraries in various parts of the country with definite responsibilities for the collection and preservation of material of interest to persons engaged in research in the field of public administration. It is hoped that it may be possible to establish four national centers, as at the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress, the University of Chicago, and the University of California; a larger number of regional centers; and a still larger number of local centers primarily municipal in character. A proposed preliminary step is the establishment of a monthly index of municipal documents, and a subcommittee has been appointed to proceed with the plan as a whole.

A Committee on Utilization of Social Data was set up by the council in 1929 to study the availability of social data hitherto unutilized by researchers. A major task of the committee has been to index and classify the extensive unpublished and little known materials obtainable in the files of the Bureau of the Census, the character of which, it may be added, is indicated in an article in the Journal of the American Statistical Association for June, 1930.

The council has helped to finance the preparation and publication, by a member of the faculty of George Washington University, of a guide to the diplomatic history of the United States, as indicated below in the note on the latter institution.

In 1929, seeking further ways and means of promoting its objectives, the council authorized the appointment of two regional committees, one for the West and the other for the South. For each a seven-fold objective was suggested, including enlargement, improvement, and preservation of materials, and facilitation of the dissemination of materials, methods, and results of investigations. These were among the activities discussed at a meeting of the Southern Regional Committee in March, 1931, where keen interest was expressed in advancing such work in Virginia, Florida, and Texas, where notable movements were reported under way, and in the other states in the committee's territory.

In 1929 the council issued through the H. W. Wilson Company a bibliography of research material on crime and the administration of criminal justice. It publishes, under a guarantee fund of \$500,000 extending over a period of ten years, secured in 1927, Social Science Abstracts, a monthly in which are summarized the current contributions to social science literature throughout the world. An extended article on the latter periodical, covering its origin, development, and functions, appeared in Special Libraries, February, 1931.

49. THE SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE AND EXEGESIS occasionally prepares bibliographical aids such as its list of Biblical manuscripts in America, and supplement, published in the Journal of Biblical Literature, vols. 42 (1923) and 44 (1925).

50. THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION publishes Special Libraries, a periodical devoted to the interests of certain classes of agencies, such as commercial, industrial, technical, newspaper, municipal, legislative, and welfare libraries, statistical bureaus, and research organizations, not included as classes in the present

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survey, but a periodical that often in individual cases and sometimes in a more general way reports upon or discusses activities relating to one or another aspect of the improvement of materials for research as understood in this connection.

51. THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY aims to promote the study of the history of the Swedes and their descendants, to build up a library and museum, to issue publications relating to the history of the Swedish people in Sweden and America, and to encourage the study of Swedish history and literature in American universities. All its papers, including books and manuscripts, are in the custody of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul. It publishes a quarterly bulletin, recent numbers of which include documentary material as well as articles and other matter.

52. THE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION, more formally designated the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, is engaged in research and in collecting, editing, and publishing Washingtoniana in various forms in preparation for the aforesaid celebration in 1932. Under special Act of Congress, it is publishing in about twenty-five volumes a memorial edition of the writings of George Washington, about half of which have never been published.

53. Mention may also be made of certain agencies covered elsewhere in this report, and of others whose activities, or available information about them, do not warrant separate statement in this connection.

A number of learned societies of national or regional scope are reported upon below under the states in which their libraries or collections are maintained. These include the Agricultural History Society, Washington; the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.; the American Baptist Historical Society, Chester, Pa.; the American Geographic Society, New York; the American Irish Historical Society, the American Jewish Historical Society, and the American Numismatic Society, New York; the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington; the Business Historical Society, Boston; the Hispanic Society of America, New York; the Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, Montreat, N. C.; the National Geographic Society and the Naval Historical Foundation, Washington.

The few learned societies not noted in either connection, that are in any way concerned with the social sciences or the humanities, include a number, like the American Academy of Political and Social Science, whose discussions and publications are devoted largely to the subject matter of research, and some, like the American Association for the Advancement of Science, whose interest in the social sciences, even in these limits, is only incidental or occasional. The American Classical League and the American Dialect Society may be included in the same general category, in the absence of definite indication to the contrary.

Passing mention may also be made of a group of agencies concerned with cultivating closer relations between the United States and various foreign countries, or with promoting international good will in general, whose activities perhaps make incidentally for the

improvement of materials for research. Most of them maintain libraries of printed, newspaper, and photographic materials, of preponderantly current interest; their bibliographical services are sometimes more or less unique; and their numerous publications occasionally include important source material. The Italy America Society, New York, for example, includes in its library a valuable collection of works on contemporary Italy, and its bibliographical service aims to index all literary material appearing in print in English relating to Italian life and letters; the Japan Society, New York, recently published the complete journal of Townsend Harris, first American consul general and minister to Japan; the Committee on Coöperation in Latin America, New York, publishes a quarterly, Boletín Bibliográfico, listing publications in Spanish, with comments, of "character-building" and scientific, literary, and religious materials as they are issued or discovered; and among publications of the World Peace Foundation, Boston, is the International Book News, an irregularly issued bibliographical periodical.

Further information about most of the agencies covered in this section and about others not here mentioned by name may be found in the Handbook of Learned Societies and Institutions, published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1908; the Handbook of American Historical Societies, published by a committee of the American Historical Association, 1926; the Handbook of Scientific and Technical Societies and Institutions of the United States and Canada, published by the National Research Council in Bulletin 76, May, 1930; and the Directory of American Agencies Concerned with the Study of International Affairs, published by the Council on Foreign Relations, 1931.

NEW ENGLAND

Maine

54. BOWDOIN COLLEGE, Brunswick, maintains a library of about 150,000 volumes being developed somewhat beyond undergraduate needs with respect to learned and scientific periodicals and to certain special collections, notably those relating to Longfellow and to the Huguenots. The library compiles special indexes, catalogs, and bibliographies, such as those of German dialects, Huguenots, Longfellow, and the state of Maine, the last named being supplementary to Williamson's bibliography of Maine.

55. THE MAIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Portland, maintains a library and museum relating chiefly to Maine, New England, and American colonial history, and genealogy, with noteworthy collections of early New England almanacs, of Maine newspapers, and of manuscripts such as old diaries, church records, autographs of noted men and women, and documents relating to the Northeastern Boundary question, the Kennebec purchase, and the Pejepscot claim. Current as well as old material is collected and preserved.

Vital records of the towns of Maine to 1892 are being published under the direction of the society with state aid provided under authority of a law passed in 1903 and last amended in 1921 (Public Laws, ch. 210, sec. 10, 11) whereby the state purchases not more than 3,000 copies of such works at not more than 2¢ per page. Extensive bodies of documentary material were published in the society's Collections, 1831-1916, and an important guide to material was provided in Williamson's two-volume Bibliography of Maine, 1896.

56. THE MAINE STATE LIBRARY, Augusta, though general in scope, makes special efforts to collect all available material relating to Maine, its collections in this field being placed in charge of a special research librarian. Among printed materials sought are state and local public documents, town and other local histories, genealogies, vital records, directories, and Maine authors. All newspapers published in the state are currently received and twelve of them are regularly bound for preservation with earlier files dating from 1812. Additions are also sought for manuscript collections now including 24 volumes of documents relating to the Northeastern Boundary controversy, the Sheepscot manuscripts, and York and Kittery account books. Collection is stimulated by addresses, personal interviews, and correspondence, and upon the erection of a new building, now in prospect, these efforts will be redoubled. The library now receives from the Baker Library of the Harvard Graduate School of Business all Maine material acquired by the latter and not needed for its own use.

As official custodian of noncurrent state archives the library is in possession of important bodies of documents, including manuscript census reports. To its records of the Province of Maine it has added transcripts of early court records and other important documents the originals of which are in the York County Court House.

Noteworthy accessions to the library, including current state publications, are regularly listed in the Maine Library Bulletin, issued quarterly, and its Biennial Report sometimes provides such bibliographical aids as the "Index to Maine Public Documents, 1834-1867," printed in the report for 1905-1906. A check-list of Maine maps, which will include maps of the state and its various localities in books as well as those published separately, is in preparation, as is also a check-list of early Maine newspapers available in the libraries of the state. Bibliographies of other classes of Maine material are constantly being compiled and are available in manuscript form for loan.

57. Other agencies, scantily reported or of minor importance in this connection, include: the Bangor Public library, which maintains an extensive genealogical name index to a number of New England periodicals and newspapers; Bates College, Lewiston, possessor of the Rice collection of French history and biography; the Musical Arts Building, Bar Harbor; the Pejepscot Historical Society, which maintains in its own building a small library and a museum; the University of Maine, Orono; and the Wilson Museum, Castine, devoted to archaeology and early American history.

The Gorges Society, Portland, was named among the book clubs listed by Growoll years ago as one active in publishing manuscripts and reprints of important works.

New Hampshire

58. DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Hanover, maintains a well-rounded college library, with special collections of material relating to Daniel Webster, Eleazar Wheelock, New Hampshire history, and the literature of the humanistic period in France. The Libbie collection of bookplates is among the recent acquisitions. The library attempts to provide books required for faculty research actually in progress, and to add gradually, as funds permit, the great collections and serials of research.

59. THE NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Concord, maintains a library of material on American history, genealogy, and biography, with special reference to New Hampshire, including a collection of New Hampshire newspapers embracing early files; colonial and state records prior to 1784; and many letters and papers of distinguished natives of the state. A museum of American antiquities is maintained in a separate building. The society publishes occasional guides to materials, such as its Check List of New Hampshire Local History (1925), and its Collections are devoted to documentary material, as in Vol. 12 (1928), comprised of correspondence relating to the Utah Expedition, 1857-1858, and in Vol. 13 (1930), the first volume of Letters and Papers of Major-General John Sullivan, Continental Army.

60. THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY, Concord, is nominally interested, so far as the development of research collections is concerned, with the acquisition of New Hampshire source material, but though it has much in the way of early imprints, a few of which are unique, appropriations of recent years have not been sufficient for it to enlarge these collections by anything except late and usually inexpensive material. Referring to the publication of documents, the librarian states that, while there is plenty of material available, other than the provincial, state, and town records extensively published by the state in the past, efforts to obtain an appropriation for this purpose have not been successful in recent years.

61. THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Concord, is in theory custodian of the colonial archives, but in practice a great deal of this material is in the custody of the New Hampshire Historical Society, which is housed in a fire-proof building, with spacious vaults, near the State House.

62. THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, Durham, maintains a library, including "quite a few" New Hampshire state and town histories; a file of New Hampshire documents, to which all available current issues are added; and other New Hampshire material to which additions are made as opportunity arises.

63. Mention may also be made of the Annie E. Woodman Institute, Dover, which maintains a small collection of books and manuscripts and a museum; the Manchester Historic Association, possessor of a library and museum, and publisher of early town records; the Portsmouth Athenaeum, which maintains a library and museum, including an early file of the New Hampshire Gazette; and the Portsmouth Historical Society, which maintains in a building of its own a collection of printed, manuscript, and museum materials.

Vermont

64. MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE maintains, in addition to the usual liberal arts library, an endowed collection of American literature, mostly first editions and association copies, including a Thoreau collection of books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and personal relics, a checklist of which was reported in press in 1930. There are also special collections of American, English, Roman, and Spanish coins; Vermont pamphlets; and Middleburiana.

65. THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Montpelier, reports that no state agency has been made custodian by law of all old state and colonial archives, but that most of these records are in his office or that of the Adjutant General. Records dating before 1800, in the office of the Secretary of State, have been bound in 42 volumes and indexed, and other records, for the period 1800-1835, are now being similarly treated. The same office has published in recent years an index to the Surveyor-General's papers, so called, in one volume; another volume of the charters of towns granted by the state; and three volumes, mostly reprints, of Assembly Journals, 1778-1791.

Copy is now being prepared for a volume covering the reports of legislative committees prior to 1800.

66. THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, Burlington, maintains a general library, including special collections of philology; several thousand books relating to Vermont; Civil War materials; manuscripts; and newspaper files. There is also a museum and art gallery.

67. THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Montpelier, maintains a library, museum, and portrait gallery relating principally to Vermont and New England history, including an exceptionally complete collection of Vermont imprints up to and including 1821; all available New England town histories and genealogies; and a small but important collection of manuscripts. Newspaper files formerly in the possession of the society have been transferred to the State Library, and the latter has turned over to the society its collection of genealogies, and of histories of New England towns outside of Vermont. The society has compiled and published an index to the Vermont; it includes source material in its Proceedings, now issued quarterly; and it is preparing for publication the Vermont Census of 1800, in form similar to that of 1790.

68. THE VERMONT STATE LIBRARY, Montpelier, maintains a collection of over 110,000 volumes on law, legislation, political science, and general and local history, including a fairly complete file of Vermont newspapers dating from 1783, a substantial portion of which was acquired by transfer from the Vermont Historical Society. Special efforts are made to collect material relating to Vermont, without duplicating, however, material acquired by the historical society.

69. Mention may also be made of the Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association, which maintains a small library and museum in an old Catholic church; the Fairbanks Museum of Natural Science, St. Johnsbury, which includes archaeological collections and a few manuscripts and newspaper files; and the Orleans County Historical Society, Inc., Barton and Brownington, reported in recent years as active in collecting antiques to furnish its building, a former dormitory of Brownington Academy.

Massachusetts

70. THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Worcester, is building up an extensive library, of books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps, manuscripts, and other material, restricted to and rich in the field of American history, North and South, and especially in the earlier periods of United States history. It is primarily a research library and special stress is laid upon the collecting of rare books or other material not sought for or within the reach of ordinary libraries. The society aims to collect everything printed in America before 1820, though later periods are well represented and are being increasingly emphasized. Its plan of collecting newspapers comprehends the acquisition of files of all American newspapers through the Civil War, and those of the leading cities of the

United States after 1870, its present holdings comprising about twenty thousand volumes, including important files of Mexican, West Indian, and South American newspapers. The society has long specialized in early American literature and is now building up a noteworthy collection for the modern period. Because of its preoccupation with the acquisition of printed material the society has not as yet made any concerted effort to build up its manuscript collection, which, however, already numbers over 250,000 items, such as orderly books, diaries, and mercantile correspondence, and which is particularly strong with reference to early New England and the Revolution.

In its Proceedings the society frequently publishes documentary material such as letters and diaries, and bibliographies of material such as American almanacs, newspapers, catechisms, and magazines. One of the most important of the latter, a bibliography of American newspapers previous to 1821, will be issued in book form within a year or two. The society is now compiling an index of biographies in newspapers from 1875 to 1927, which will refer to over 150,000 names. It will eventually publish a bibliography of American literary first editions to take the place of Foley's bibliography, and probably a check list of American bookplates. It also has in mind the possibility of issuing a brief check list locating genealogies, in coöperation with a select group of libraries possessing noteworthy materials in this field. Another similar project which the society will probably undertake, eventually, or at least assist with, concerns early American cartoons.

71. THE BOSTON ATHENAEUM LIBRARY is developing along the lines of its present holdings, which include noteworthy bodies of Washingtoniana, early United States documents, Confederate states publications, early Boston newspapers, 17th and 18th century periodicals, first and early editions of American authors, and Roxburghe Club publications; special collections of material relating to Byron, gypsies, the Dreyfus case, and the Netherlands and Dutch colonization; and an extensive manuscript collection latterly enriched by the addition of the Commodore Isaac Hull and the Sacco-Vanzetti collections of papers.

72. THE BUSINESS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Boston, is collecting, and preserving on permanent deposit in the George F. Baker Library of the Harvard Graduate School of Business, books, manuscripts, and other material relating to the history of business and economic conditions. It would welcome the acquisition of records of early business activities in all parts of the world -- the account books, letters, articles of partnership, indentures, journals, and diaries of the men and business organizations who have laid the foundations for our present commercial system. Its purpose, however, is not to obtain a monopoly of existing historical data, but to stimulate their collection and preservation wherever adequate housing and cataloging facilities may be available and, failing these resources elsewhere, to offer the services of the Baker Library for the purpose. It has sent out representatives to different parts of this country and employs a full-time field agent. Its present holdings relate principally to American enterprise in such fields as iron and steel, public utilities, transportation, finance, textile

industries, and motion pictures, but embrace the beginnings of collections of records of business enterprise in foreign countries, including Italy, Cuba, and Mexico. The hope is expressed that the society may sometime have copies made of essential parts of such foreign collections as the papers of the Casa de Contratación in the Archivo de Indias.

The society issues an occasional Bulletin devoted to reports of activities and lists or descriptions of current acquisitions of materials, and collaborates with the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in the publication of the Journal of Economics and Business History, a quarterly devoted largely to articles and monographs but also to notes and documents, and lists of current literature in its field. It is also publishing volumes of documentary material, including correspondence and journals of men prominent in its field, the plan being to publish one such volume each year. An important collection of Medici manuscripts, 1400-1560, on temporary deposit with the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, is being translated for publication.

An up-to-date statement of the origin, purposes, and membership of the society is available in print.

73. THE COLONIAL SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, in a series of Publications embracing Collections and Transactions, reproduces a great deal of fragmentary source material, and, occasionally, groups of documents such as the Plymouth church records, 1620-1859, printed in Vols. 22 (1920) and 23 (1923).

74. THE ESSEX INSTITUTE, Salem, is actively developing a library and museum of more than local significance. Its interest extends beyond the history and genealogy of Essex County to such subjects as the commercial marine and China. In the local field it collects historical and genealogical works; local imprints and authors; newspapers; directories; manuscripts, including early business account books and log books and other shipping records; and historical objects of all kinds, including costumes, furniture, and utensils. It also collects and preserves photographic negatives covering a wide range of subject and locality.

In accordance with modern library practice tending toward the centralization of special collections, the institute recently offered its collection of some two thousand directories of cities and towns outside of New England to the American Antiquarian Society.

A full catalog of the institute's collection of more than fifteen thousand photographic negatives has been prepared (copies of which may be obtained upon application), and supplementary sheets are being added from time to time.

The institute regularly includes documentary material in its Historical Collections, now in their sixty-seventh year, and occasionally issues separate source volumes. Work has been started on the copying of the Newburyport Ship Registers with a view of publishing them as soon as sufficient funds are forthcoming. With the state aid noted in the accompanying statement of the activities of the secretary of the commonwealth, the institute is regularly adding to the series of published volumes of Vital Records of the Towns of Massachusetts to 1850.

75. HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, through its several libraries, museums, and other agencies, is collecting, preserving, listing, and publishing materials for research in the social sciences and humanities on a scale too large and in special fields too many for adequate summary in a general survey.

Some of its special interests are reflected by certain outstanding collections in the Harvard College, or general, library, among which may be mentioned letters and documents, especially Americana; Elizabethan literature and English literature of the seventeenth century; modern Italian history and general Italian literature; Portuguese literature; Icelandic literature; German dialects; the theater; and municipal government. Collections in the field of literature were recently enriched by the addition of two collections of Hebrew literature, which date from the introduction of printing to the present time and which together number about fifteen thousand volumes.

In the collection of manuscripts, reproductions thereof, and important first editions, the general library emphasizes no one particular field, except possibly that of folklore. It has a considerable body of manuscript material as distinct from collections of papers, including Sanskrit, Syriac, Arabic, Latin, and Greek manuscripts, and in the field of letters or dossiers as distinct from manuscripts proper, its main holdings probably consist of Americana. It goes rather heavily into collecting photostats, of which its holdings are estimated at fifty or sixty thousand folia, consisting in the main of reproductions of Greek, Georgian, and Armenian manuscripts of a theological and Biblical character; ballads; documents dealing with witchcraft and folklore in Latin and in the vernacular languages; Celtic manuscripts; and extremely rare or unique books.

The Baker Library of the Graduate School of Business aims to secure and preserve all monographic and other material, both foreign and domestic, relating to the development and present operation of business, and to economic subjects so far as they are not covered by the collections of the main library, taking particular care to secure data on the activities of individual business corporations, such as annual reports, leases, mortgages, and the like, and manuscript material, such as correspondence and accounts, pertaining to individual manufacturing and commercial concerns. Its present holdings include approximately 125,000 monographs and bound volumes of serials, thousands of items relating to particular corporations, and several tons of unpublished records. Affiliated with the library and assisting in its development are the Business Historical Society and the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society.

The Peabody Museum, under the Division of Anthropology, specializes in material covering Mexico, Central America, and the southwestern region of the United States, and conducts or participates in expeditions exploiting these fields. One of its major interests is reflected in an extensive collection of photographs and manuscripts, including reproductions of all known material in manuscript form, on Central American linguistics. There is also in the museum library a subject and author catalog of books and all the periodical literature in the anthropological field.

The Department of Social Ethics maintains, besides a library, a Social Museum with large collections of charts, maps, photographs, models, and other materials -- all dealing solely with social problems and policy.

Among other university agencies that are building up separate collections, mention may be made of a number whose names must, in most cases, suffice as indications of their several fields of activity. These are the Law Library, which emphasizes the collection of material on criminology and penology; the Municipal Reference Library; the Fogg Art Museum; the Germanic Museum; the Erskine Bureau of Street Traffic Research; the School of Landscape Architecture; the School of City Planning; and the Department of Sanitary Engineering.

The several libraries of the university cooperate with one another to avoid duplication of material, and efforts are now being made for closer collaboration with neighboring institutions, such as the Boston Public Library, the Massachusetts State Library, and the Library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Harvard College Library occasionally publishes noteworthy bibliographical aids in the form of calendars, bibliographies, manuals, or articles, though none such have appeared in very recent years. Various other university agencies, including the Department of Economics and the Council on Hispano-American Studies, are compiling, publishing, or considering the publication of bibliographies of materials relating to such subjects as the statistical derivation of demand and supply curves, banking, belles-lettres of Hispanic America, the literatures of Brazil, Uruguay, and other Hispanic American countries, and Cervantes.

The several departments in the university issue serial and occasional publications which often comprise documentary material, such as the Barrington-Bernard correspondence, 1760-1770, and Wrexall's abridgement of the New York Indian records, 1678-1751, in Harvard Historical Studies, Vols. 17 (1912) and 21 (1915).

76. THE JONES LIBRARY, Amherst, is making a specialty of collecting and preserving local material, such as histories; genealogies; local imprints, beginning with 1823; books written by Amherst people, such as Emily Dickinson, Noah Webster, Eugene Field, Helen Hunt Jackson, and Ray Stannard Baker; and letters, bills, receipts, inventories, land records, account books, and other original material relating to the early history of Amherst and vicinity.

77. THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Boston, is rounding out in the usual ways, as opportunity offers, its already extensive bodies of material relating to the history of individuals, families, and localities of Massachusetts and New England and to the growth and political history of the United States. To this end all kinds of material -- printed, manuscript, and museum -- are collected, though but few newspapers are being currently received and filed.

The society makes exceptionally extensive and serviceable use of the photostat, particularly in the rounding out of its own collections and those of cooperating or subscribing libraries, by the systematic reproduction and assembly into complete series, or sets, of scattered and unique or rare items such as colonial newspapers

and other early Americana, reproductions of related originals in many American and foreign repositories having been brought together in this way and made available in leading American libraries. For example the society has made copies of all known issues of the Boston News-Letter, 1704-1769, and distributed twenty-three sets, and in like manner has made and distributed twenty-four sets of the Virginia Gazette, 1736-1771. Beginning in 1919 and finishing in 1930, the society produced for its own library and ten others, in a series known as "Photostat Americana," reproductions of 261 rare or unique pamphlets, broadsides, and other printed matter of the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries.

Its publications occasionally provide noteworthy bibliographical aids, such as Broadsides, Ballads, etc. printed in Massachusetts, 1639-1800, in its Collections Vol. 75 (1922), and the lists of Photostat Americana, which indicate the location of at least one copy of each original, in its Proceedings, Vol. 58 (1924-1925) and Vol. 62 (1928-1929).

A wealth of documentary material is regularly published in the Collections and to a lesser extent in the Proceedings. The society's extensive and valuable collection of Winthrop papers are now in process of publication: the first volume is out and others will follow through a series of years. Also, with the aid of state funds, as indicated in the accompanying statement of the activities of the secretary of the commonwealth, the society is publishing reprints of the Journals of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, 1715-1780, having now, in eleven volumes, reached the year 1734.

78. THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY, Boston, specializes in law, documents, history, biographies of public men, genealogy, and sociology, including government. Exceptional completeness is aimed at in the law library with respect to public documents of the several states; the laws of foreign countries, 290 of which, with their colonies and possessions, are represented; Australian parliamentary debates; and Canadian sessional papers and departmental reports. In history and related fields it collects Massachusetts and New England material such as state and local histories; genealogies; biographies; city and town public documents and directories; newspapers, its permanent files of which extend back to 1766 and grow with the addition of eight Boston dailies and three other American newspapers currently received; and books and other material on Massachusetts social legislation, its holdings of which occupy a separate floor in the book-stacks.

The library coöperates with neighboring institutions as follows: Public documents in foreign languages, except census reports and statistical yearbooks, are sent to the Harvard University Library. To the latter also is sent all educational material on cities and towns outside of New England, while Harvard helps to strengthen the State Library's material on education concerning the states. The active collection of genealogies is left to the New England Historic Genealogical Society and the Boston Public Library, though the State Library accepts genealogies as gifts.

The state librarian coöperates by law with the secretary of the commonwealth, as described in the accompanying account of the

activities of the latter, in determining and applying standards affecting the state's participation in the publication of town vital records.

79. THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, Boston, is a permanent exhibition, continually increasing by purchase and gift, of original works, mainly of the fine arts, not limited to any part of the world, supplemented by a few reproductions. One of the most important groups in the museum is a collection of some 80,000 objects of Oriental art, the largest of its kind in America, and one of the most important in the world. A fuller statement respecting the material in this collection is to be included in the Survey of Materials and Facilities for Chinese Studies that is being made for the Committee on the Promotion of Chinese studies of the American Council of Learned Societies. The museum restores and preserves its collections, exhibits them for the enjoyment and benefit of the general public, and makes them available to research students. In association with Harvard University it continues to carry on archaeological investigations in Egypt and the Sudan begun in 1905. In its print department it aims to complete a series of photographs in the size of the originals of rare unpublished 15th century engravings in European collections, duplicate sets of which will eventually be available for other museums. Objects in the collections of the museum are listed in a bimonthly Bulletin, and in handbooks, catalogs, and monographs.

80. THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, Boston, is gathering and adding to its already extensive collections American genealogical materials in various forms, including books, manuscripts, and unpublished compilations of family histories. It publishes much genealogical source material in its quarterly Register, and it is participating, with the state aid referred to in the accompanying account of the activities of the secretary of the commonwealth, in the publication of the Vital Records of Massachusetts Towns to 1850, the records of some seventy of the towns having thus far issued from its editorial department.

81. PHILLIPS ACADEMY, Andover, through its Department of American Archaeology, has inaugurated certain studies of early American Indians and their arts, which it hopes, with the aid of other agencies, to develop into a comprehensive study of prehistoric cultures in the United States and Canada, to be completed in not less than five or six years and to be published in a series of five or six volumes. The project involves the examination of the collections in leading museums and the larger private collections north of Mexico, and the published results are expected to reveal not only the original distribution of prehistoric materials now in museums and in private collections but the distribution and character of collections as such.

82. THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON makes special efforts to round out, with the needs of the scholar as well as those of the general reader and the student in view, its already noteworthy collections of material on such subjects as Boston, New England, and American history; genealogy; biography, with special reference to

noted individuals such as John Adams, Robert Browning, Benjamin Franklin, Longfellow, and Walt Whitman; English and American literature; political economy; patent literature, domestic and foreign; statistics; the fine arts; and theology. Besides books and pamphlets, it collects and preserves newspapers, of which it has upwards of ten thousand bound volumes; maps and atlases, of which there are over twelve thousand, including many old and rare items; manuscripts, such as its Garrison Collection relating to the anti-slavery movement; photographs and posters, of which it has about seventy-four thousand; and other miscellany.

The library has transferred books suitable for research in the history of business to the Baker Library, Harvard Graduate School of Business, under a cooperative arrangement. It makes photostats of materials in its possession for other institutions, as in the case of certain manuscripts now being reproduced for the Library of Congress.

More Books, the monthly bulletin of the library (indexed for the period, 1867-1925, in the March, 1926, number), is largely devoted to bibliographical matter of service to the scholar as well as to the general reader. In addition to lists of material currently added to the library, it occasionally includes lists or descriptions of collections in the library, such as the list of historical manuscripts, published 1900-1904, that of medieval manuscripts, 1928, and the series of articles on 15th century books now appearing. Source material is also occasionally included, and only lack of funds designated for the purpose prevents further development in this direction.

83. THE RAILWAY AND LOCOMOTIVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Boston, an organization affiliated with the Baker Library, Harvard Graduate School of Business, is issuing a series of bulletins containing articles on railroad history, one object of which is to elicit information about and collect material on the early history of locomotives and railroads. Its collections, like those of the Business Historical Society, are presumably deposited in the Baker Library.

84. THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, Boston, is custodian of noncurrent state and colonial archives and administers them through a division of his department specially staffed and equipped for the purpose. He also appoints a supervisor of public records whose duty it is to see that the various state laws relating to the custody and condition of state, county, city, town, church, parish, and religious society records are observed with a view of securing the preservation of these records.

He prints the current legislative journals annually, and occasionally reproduces material from the early records, such as the Charter of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay, 1629, printed in 1930. It is through him that the state subsidizes the publication of certain public records by nonofficial agencies. He is directed (ch. 164, Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts, 1922) to purchase and distribute, under certain conditions, 300 copies of each volume of the series of Journals of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, 1715-1780, being reprinted by the Massachusetts Historical Society, and to purchase and distribute (ch. 199),

under conditions involving approval by him and the state librarian, 350 copies of each volume of the Vital Records of the Towns of Massachusetts to 1850 being published by approved corporations, associations, or individuals, notably by the Essex Institute and the New England Historic Genealogical Society. The secretary reports that the vital records of about half of the towns in the state have now been published.

85. SMITH COLLEGE, Northampton, maintains a college library of the usual scope but with perhaps unusual extension in certain directions, as reflected in its special collections of Rousseau critical material, 17th and 18th century novels, historical botany, Latin school books of the 17th and early 18th centuries, English dictionaries, works illustrating the history of music, and the works of L. Muratori. Present special grants for purchases provide for development of the collections on diplomatic history from 1870, Latin-American history, and medieval literature. A museum of fine arts is also maintained.

The librarians of Smith, Amherst, and Mount Holyoke have considered dividing the field of purchase and instituting a free system of inter-library loans.

The college issues several series of scholarly publications, in which considerable documentary material appears. A list of its publications is available in print.

86. THE SOCIAL SERVICE LIBRARY, Boston, is developing a collection, now numbering over eighty thousand items, of books, pamphlets, reports, and periodicals relating to social work and the allied subjects of psychology, economics, sociology, penology, education, and public health.

87. Mention may also be made of certain other agencies whose activities, or available information about them, do not warrant separate statement in this connection.

The Handbook of American Historical Societies, published in 1926, lists and briefly describes the work of twenty-four historical societies in the state, including four of those separately noted above, nearly all of which have their own buildings and are developing libraries and museums in the fields of local, state, and New England history. Among agencies otherwise brought to more or less general notice, may be mentioned the Sandy Bay Historical Society and Museum, Rockport, which has issued as the first volume of its Publications, John White's Planters Plea, 1630, printed in facsimile (1930).

Among school and college libraries mention may be made of the Tufts library's special interest in the history of Universalism, the collections of the Universalist Historical Society being housed there, and in musical literature; of Wellesley's interest in literature and art as reflected in special collections of Renaissance books and manuscripts, Ruskiniana, and rare editions of English poetry, and in its art museum; of the Williams library's collection of rare books, including Americana, English literature, and incunabula; and of the collections being built up in their special fields by such institutions as the International Y.M.C.A. College at

Springfield, the Congregational Library at Boston, and the Perkins Institution for the Blind at Watertown.

Nine of the large public libraries outside of Boston, and presumably many of the smaller ones, make a point of securing local historical and genealogical material, and a few appear to be developing other special collections of some importance to the scholar, such as the Central American and Mexican collection at Cambridge, the Whittier collection at Haverhill, the whaling collection at New Bedford, and collections of paintings, engravings, photographs, literature, and other material relating to one or more of the fine arts at Brookline, Northampton, Plymouth, Springfield, and Worcester.

Among museums, other than those included in accounts of historical and educational institutions, that are obviously active in the fields under survey, may be noted the art museums at Springfield and Worcester; the Industrial Museum of the American Steel and Wire Company at Worcester, described at length in the Iron Age, March 15, 1923; and the John Woodman Higgins Armory, Inc., also at Worcester, containing a unique collection of arms and armor, described at length in Industry, April 18, 1931.

Of book clubs, which sometimes include among their activities the publication of rare books and manuscripts, there are at least four in the state: the Bibliophile Society, the Club of Odd Volumes, and the Prince Society, of Boston, and the Lenox Club of Cambridge.

It should perhaps be noted that a great deal of archival and other original material has been published in the past, by state and local governments and by private agencies, of which this survey of current activities can give no adequate account.

Rhode Island

88. THE ANNMARY BROWN MEMORIAL, Providence, comprises a collection of over five hundred incunabula, brought together by the late Brigadier General Rush C. Hawkins as representing the work of the various presses and printers of the latter half of the fifteenth century. In addition to its gallery of incunabula, in which its specimens of early printing are displayed opened in exhibition cases, there are two galleries of paintings by early and modern masters. It is therefore both a museum and a reference library. Although no additions are made, in accordance with the wish of the founder in establishing the Memorial in honor of his wife, every effort is made to facilitate research in the field to which its books relate, and in the field of bibliography.

Since 1924, the Memorial has served voluntarily as national headquarters for the records of the 'Second Census of 15th Century Books owned in America' and for reporting American ownership to the Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke. A Catalogue of its books was published in 1910; a catalogue of Paintings in Oil & Water Colours, in 1913; a Descriptive Essay of the Memorial in 1925; and, in 1931, a reference work on Incunabula and Americana, 1450-1800: A Key to Bibliographical Study, compiled by the Curator, was published by Columbia University Press.

89. BROWN UNIVERSITY, Providence, in the development of its general library, is stressing collection in the fields of American poetry and early fiction; Lincolniana; 19th century French criticism, particularly Sainte-Beuve; and Kleist, Hebbel, and Germanic mythology. Other special interests are reflected by collections of importance on South America; Dante; Napoleon; sermons and pamphlets, chiefly of the early 19th century; Rhode Island history; and international law. Files of bound newspapers are maintained, including about 50 New England, New York, Philadelphia, English, and French newspapers, covering various portions of the period, 1780-1860, and continuing to date in the cases of three, representing Providence, New York, and London. The university recently printed a series of hitherto unpublished Lincoln letters, and contemplates the publication, eventually, of other, similar source material.

90. THE CITY REGISTRAR, Providence, publishes from time to time, latterly in planograph form, an Index to the Births, Marriages, and Deaths Recorded in Providence, some 19 volumes having been published covering the period, 1636-1925. In past years the city has also published Early Records of the Town of Providence, 1633-1711, in 20 volumes, 1892-1909.

91. THE JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY, Providence, a richly endowed research library affiliated with Brown University, is devoted to Americana, North, Central, and South, of the period before 1801. Its extensive and valuable collections of books, maps, manuscripts, and other material, covering the periods of discovery, exploration, settlement, and the Revolution, are constantly being augmented. Among noteworthy accessions described in a recent annual report may be mentioned at random material relating to the beginnings of literary and social culture in South America; rare maps, including the second known specimen of Augustine Herrman's Virginia and Maryland, London, 1673, and books and maps from the hand of the Dutch engineer, Bernard Romans; additions to the history of medicine; noteworthy items on the Spanish Southwest; and small groups of early Cambridge and Boston imprints.

Books in the library were recently cleaned and old leather bindings treated with a home-made preservative, the use of which was thus continued "with gratifying results in appearance and with the comfortable assurance of a prolongation of their usefulness."

The library makes extensive use of the photostat, a work reported for the year 1929-1930 as of special magnitude. Early in the year a new and larger photostat machine of improved mechanism was purchased, a machine for the drying and pressing of prints installed, and other facilities added. During the year there were made and distributed 10,538 prints, of which 7,202 were made in connection with the library's project of reproducing for 13 subscribing institutions, its files of the Newport Mercury, 1758-1800. Also, a gift to the library of a portable photostat machine makes possible the copying of materials in the possession of other libraries without inconvenience to the latter.

A chronologically arranged catalog of the library is being issued in two volumes in four parts.

NEW ENGLAND

92-98

92. THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY has custody of city archives and maintains a genealogical and historical library, including files of local and Providence newspapers, pre-Revolutionary letters and documents, and other manuscripts.

93. THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY includes a collection, unique in some respects, on slavery and the Civil War, and other special collections on architecture, decoration, old textbooks, and folklore, particularly Irish.

94. THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Providence, aims to preserve all manuscript and printed material throwing any light on the history of the state, the word history being used in its very broadest sense. Its library now includes about 100,000 books and pamphlets, embracing special collections of New England genealogies and histories, vital records, town records, and the like; over 9,000 bound volumes of Rhode Island newspapers; and about 200,000 manuscripts. A small but important collection of historical objects is maintained in its museum.

The society has published lists of imprints, maps, and manuscripts in the past, but none in recent years. Of its present publications, one series, four volumes of which have been issued in the last two years, is devoted entirely to source material, and the other, the Collections, published quarterly since 1918, contain occasional heretofore unpublished documents and historical monographs.

95. THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Providence, is custodian of the state archives, including all colonial records. He appoints the State Librarian, who is ex officio State Record Commissioner, and as such has by law certain powers relating to the preservation, from fire, water, dampness, or other destructive agencies, of the records of the several cities and towns of the state. Through this office or otherwise, the state has in past years published considerable bodies of colonial papers, vital records, and civil and military lists.

96. Mention may also be made of the Rhode Island Society of the Colonial Dames of America, which in years past has issued such publications as the two-volume work containing Correspondence of the Colonial Governors of Rhode Island, 1723-1775 (1902-1903). The Park Museum, Providence, is of possible interest to this survey.

Connecticut

97. THE ACORN CLUB OF CONNECTICUT in 1916 issued as its thirteenth publication a documentary volume entitled Roll and Journal of Connecticut Service in Queen Anne's War, 1710-1711, and is listed among publishing book clubs in recent numbers of the American Book Trade Directory.

98. THE BRIDGEPORT SCIENTIFIC AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY has custody of many of the state archives, and maintains a library, including several thousand genealogical and historical works, Connecticut documents, and files of old newspapers; and a museum.

99. THE CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Hartford, is developing already extensive collections of material relating chiefly to local history and genealogy and their New England and American backgrounds, including books and pamphlets, notably early Americana; newspapers; manuscripts, such as correspondence, diaries, journals, account books, town and church records, now including perhaps a hundred thousand letters and documents and genealogical manuscripts relating to two thousand family names; and historical objects and archaeological remains. The society systematically publishes documentary material, including public records, such as governors' correspondence, in its Collections, twenty-three volumes of which have been issued, 1860-date.

100. THE CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, Hartford, has for many years been the central depository for state, county, and town records not in current use, and it is continually adding to, systematizing, and indexing its extensive files of public archives. Moreover, it has a permanent examiner of public records whose duty it is, not only to see that the laws relating to the care and custody of public records are observed, but to examine and select papers, inks, type-writer ribbons, and other materials to be used in the making of such records, and to prescribe methods of indexing in certain cases. For a comprehensive account of these activities, see the report of the 1927 conference of the National Association of State Libraries, printed in the Bulletin of the American Library Association, October, 1927, and separately, under the title Proceedings and Papers, 1926-1927.

The library is also active in building up, in addition to the usual law and legislative reference collections, a number of bodies of printed and manuscript material worthy of note in this connection. These include public documents of Connecticut, the other states, the United States, and Canada and Australia and their several provinces; and extensive files of genealogical and state and local historical material, including a special collection relating to Connecticut individuals and organizations in the World War, Connecticut newspapers, and collections made and placed on deposit in the state library by various local military and patriotic organizations.

The library publishes frequent editions of a handbook containing A Brief Summary of Its Activities, and an annual Bulletin, recent numbers of which are devoted to such subjects as History, Progress and Work of the Emory Record Preserving Co., Taunton, Mass., in Connection with the Public Records of Our Land (1926); Connecticut Probate Districts, which includes detailed information as to the nature, location, and transfers to the state library of probate records (1928); Public Documents of the State of Connecticut, which includes a list of the year's departmental output (1929); a detailed report on Connecticut Town Records (1930); and Connecticut Houses, a list of manuscript histories, in the possession of the library, of early Connecticut homes (1931).

101. THE ELIZABETHAN CLUB of Yale University, a private and predominantly social organization, maintains and is gradually enlarging by gifts a small library including about 300 first or early editions of Tudor and Stuart books, chiefly in literature. It

occasionally reproduces rare items, such as its unique copy of Common Conditions, for the use of scholars elsewhere, and publishes through the Yale University Press bibliographical aids such as its Census of Shakespeare Quartos.

102. THE LITCHFIELD HISTORICAL SOCIETY maintains quite extensive collections of materials, including books, manuscripts, furniture, ceramics, costumes, and some natural history specimens, chief emphasis being placed on historical objects of local or New England origin. Its publications include catalogs of these collections.

103. THE MATTATUCK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Waterbury, maintains a library and museum, the former including a highly specialized collection of books relating to American Indians; town records, 1676-1761, which the society published in 1911; Indian deeds; and early manuscript records relating to local industries and schools.

104. THE NEW HAVEN COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, New Haven, maintains a library and museum, including genealogies, town histories and records, some manuscripts, and files of local and miscellaneous newspapers. It has published the Ancient Town Records of New Haven 1649-1684, in two volumes (1917-1919).

105. THE NEW LONDON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, New London, maintains a historical and genealogical reference library, including the Frances Manwaring Caulkins papers, files of local newspapers, and copies of the Connecticut Gazette; and a museum, including a Washington room. It has published from original manuscripts in its possession the Diary of Joshua Hempstead, covering the years 1711-1758; The Stone Records of Groton; and Life on a Whaler, a narrative of a whaling voyage from New London, 1851-1853.

106. THE WATKINSON REFERENCE LIBRARY, Hartford, with a general collection now numbering about 115,000 volumes, is developing special collections on such subjects, or material of such types, as psalmody and hymnology, American Indian languages, Americana, early wood engraving and incunabula, astrology, demonology and witchcraft, English local history, and the American Civil War. In its Bulletin it publishes lists of its holdings, as, for examples, of serials and of books on Spain and Spanish literature.

107. YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, aims to maintain adequate collections of materials for research in all the fields here under survey, and to promote the growth of materials in the fields in which it is now strong.

Among already extensive and continually growing bodies of material in the general library may be noted its collections of English and American literature, particularly of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Early English periodicals and a large collection of manuscript and similar materials here supplement a comprehensive collection of books representative of the English literature of these centuries. The Aldis collection is rich in first editions of American belles lettres. The Ezra Stiles manuscript diaries and itineraries, the Jonathan Edwards papers, and the library's noteworthy collection of American newspapers, numbering 16,000 volumes,

provide materials bearing on both the literary and historical aspects of the period.

Current accretions are continually strengthening the library in the field of economic history, in which an unusually full collection of British, Irish, and American books and pamphlets, and of ledgers, day-books, letter books, and other original material of the 18th and 19th centuries, is already available. All current additions to the literature of its special field are sought for the extensive Boocock collection of ethnological materials. Recent additions to noteworthy collections of manuscript, periodical, and documentary material on American, Latin American, and English history provide materials for research in modern diplomatic history and in the history of the Napoleonic period. Still other points of growth may be noted in such bodies of material, in the field of Oriental history and literature, as the Salisbury collection of Oriental books and manuscripts; the Count Landburg collection of Arabic manuscripts; the Kohut memorial collection of Judaica; the S. Wells Williams collection of Chinese and Japanese works; and the collections of the American Oriental Society on deposit in the university library.

Other branches of the university shape their library policies to supplement rather than duplicate the central collections. The library of the School of Law, already well supplied in general fields, is developing strong collections of treatises and documentary materials in legal history, comparative law, and international law. The Institute of Human Relations has created a central depository of reports, records, and statistical data bearing on numerous phases of urban sociology: here the data and the findings of the many research programs of its staff are accumulated and classified to provide a common fund of information with regard to modern social problems. The library of the Department of Social Science has undertaken to acquire and classify a complete collection of current materials dealing with public administration and with banking and finance, in the form of periodicals, bulletins of public and private agencies, financial statements, and the publications of research bodies working in these fields.

The Peabody Museum has entered upon a program of anthropological research, by means of field expeditions, through which it is rapidly strengthening its collections of culture specimens and similar materials both in prehistoric archaeology and in selected areas of modern primitive culture.

The Gallery of Fine Arts maintains large and varied collections of historical portraits, paintings, marbles, and the like, all of which are available as materials for study. The museum is strengthening its extensive numismatic section, and through its contact with excavation projects of the faculties, it is developing a strong collection of research materials in classical archaeology. Recent gifts of Americana include six 18th century American interiors, all of which will eventually be installed in the gallery.

The university library sometimes publishes guides to its collections, such as its list of newspapers (1916), and it administers a number of funds the income of which is devoted largely to the publication of documentary volumes, such as the Journal of a Lady of Quality (1921); Folk Songs of French Canada (1925); Marching with Sherman, passages from the letters and campaign diaries of a

participant (1927); and other works in various fields, particularly in history, biography, and literature.

108. Mention may also be made of the Lyman Allyn Museum, New London, a million dollar art and natural history museum reported in process of organization, with a building under construction, in 1930; the Madison Historical Society, which maintains a museum and small library; the New London Public Library, with its considerable collection of local imprints, including early almanacs; the Simsbury Historical Society, possessor of library and museum materials; the Slater Memorial Museum, Norwich; Trinity College, Hartford, possessor of one of the outstanding collections relating to the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America; the Wadsworth Atheneum and Morgan Memorial, Hartford, possessor of an exceptional collection of early textbooks, a few manuscripts, and art collections consisting mainly of pictures, ceramics, and early American furniture; the Wallingford Historical Society, which maintains a small library and museum; Wesleyan University, Middletown, which includes in its library special collections on Methodist history, classical literature and archaeology; and the Windsor Historical Society, possessor of a collection of library and museum materials, including several newspaper files.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC

New York City

109. THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK is actively developing and organizing, with the needs of research specifically in view, a library containing at present about 100,000 books, 80,000 maps, and 1,500 atlases, old and new, relating to geography, voyages, travels, and allied subjects, and covering all parts of the globe.

Besides the usual card catalog, the society maintains numerous special catalogs and files of classified bibliographical and other information covering the entire subject matter of geography. It publishes in its Library Series numerous articles and occasional numbers descriptive of its collections, with reprints or reproductions of particularly interesting items, as in the number devoted to Early Topographical Maps (1924), and it is now publishing separately a four-volume Catalogue of Maps of Hispanic America, the first volume of which was issued in 1930.

It coöperates in the preparation of current bibliographies with the History of Science Society by contributing notes to the latter's serial publication, Isis, and with the Association de Géographes Français by preparing for the latter's annual Bibliographie Géographique reports on all books published in the United States dealing with the western hemisphere except Canada. It assists in other projects on occasion, as in its coöperation with the New York Public Library in the publication of Haskell's Manhattan Maps (1931).

110. THE AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY maintains a small library of books and files of newspapers relating to the Irish in America, and an art museum. It publishes a quarterly Journal, in which are sometimes included such materials as passenger lists of early Irish immigrants and lists of land grants in Irish settled communities.

111. THE AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY aims "to collect and publish material bearing upon the history of America, and to promote the study of Jewish history in general, preferably so far as the same is related to American Jewish history or connected with the causes of emigration from various parts of the world to this continent." In pursuit of these objects the society is building up a collection of materials chiefly of American Jewish interest, now comprising several thousand books, numerous manuscripts, newspaper files, and museum objects, and issuing a series of annual Publications which include no little documentary and bibliographical material. The society's collections are housed in the library building of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, 122d St. and Broadway, and are open to the public.

112. THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY includes in its nine acres of exhibits extensive anthropological and ethnological collections illustrative of the life and culture of prehistoric and primitive peoples the world over, particularly of North and South America and Asia. Its library also includes a major section devoted to anthropology, besides certain collections even closer akin to the social sciences, such as the deposited library of the Ecumenical Council held in New York in 1900; a general missionary library; and the libraries of General Egbert Viele and Hugh J. Jewett comprising important collections of material relating to scientific explorations and early voyages.

Field projects for 1930 in North American archaeology included an expedition to northeastern Arizona, the eighth to the Southwest; exploration in Colorado and Wyoming, in the borderland between the plains and the mountain area; and pictograph studies in Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Among the many publications issuing from the museum may be noted its series of Anthropological Papers, recent numbers of which include one on the Basketry of the San Carlos Apache (1929), an illustrated study of collections in this and other museums, and one on Archaeological Material from the Village Site at Hot Springs, Port Moller, Alaska (1930), an illustrated account of a 1928 expedition that uncovered about 1,100 objects showing human workmanship.

113. THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY maintains an extensive collection of coins, medals, and decorations, the aim being to make it representative of all countries from the earliest times to the present. It also maintains a numismatic library of approximately 6,000 books and 5,000 pamphlets, exclusive of a very considerable file of American and foreign auction catalogs. The society is developing a card index of Greek coins, illustrated with cuts from auction catalogs and classified according to the cities of issue. It makes numerous photographic and occasional plaster reproductions of its materials. The secretary notes a growing recognition of the value of numismatic material for illustrative purposes, but suggests that the data to be derived from it is still largely overlooked by economists, historians, and, to a lesser extent, archaeologists.

114. THE BROOKLYN MUSEUM maintains valuable collections of science and art, with a supporting library, including materials representative of primitive or alien races of the Far East, the Pacific Islands, and western North America; Egyptian antiquities; and Oriental, European, and American art. Much of the ethnological material relating to North American Indians is the product of field work by the museum along the Pacific Coast and in the Southwest.

115. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY maintains an extensive, well-rounded library, supplemented at certain points by museums, covering most fields of knowledge, and its aims and activities for the further enrichment of its collections in the fields of the social sciences and the humanities can be indicated here for the most part only in a general way, the assumption being, in the absence of more definite indication, that noteworthy existing holdings reflect continuing interests.

In American history the university maintains a valuable working collection of the printed sources, including colonial laws and reports, photostats of early newspapers, and early dramatic and business imprints, and it has several bodies of important manuscript material, including correspondence of De Witt Clinton, Samuel Johnson, and William Samuel Johnson, and the university's own archives, the serious purpose of the last named being to collect or record everything possible relating to the institution's history. There are also the Townsend library of national, state, and individual records of the Civil War, assembled with a view of preserving everything printed in the newspaper and periodical press during the years 1860 to 1879 on all subjects related to or growing out of the war; and the Garden library of Southern Americana embracing many rare and, in some cases, almost unknown works portraying phases of Southern life and character.

In the fields of modern European history and literature may be noted the Griscom collection of books on Joan of Arc, one equalled only by that of the Bibliothèque Nationale; comprehensive materials on the French Revolution; books, pamphlets, periodicals, and broadsides relating to anarchism throughout the world, beginning with the movement in France in the eighties; a good collection on the Russian Revolution of 1905, supplemented by an excellent group of Russian legal documents; the Paterno library, which aims to assemble everything relating to the literature and history, particularly the local history, of Italy since 1870; adequate collections in contemporary German, French, and Italian literature; and a Dramatic Museum which aims to set in order and display the iconography of the drama.

In economics a recent acquisition of importance is the Seligman library, a large and growing collection including recent publications as well as manuscripts and incunabula. The Dale library of weights and measures, a comprehensive collection of books and pamphlets treating of the history of weights and measures during five centuries in many countries, is being kept up to date. The Montgomery library of accountancy, an important collection of research material in its subject, is continuing the collection of firm and trade accounting systems. The Marvin Scudder financial library has facilities for the study of original material on the history and organization of large industrial and financial corporations. The Smith library of mathematics contains practically everything that has been published on the history and teaching of the subject, oriental manuscripts, and portraits and autographs of mathematicians, the whole being supplemented by an extensive collection of early mathematical instruments and medals of mathematicians. In this connection mention may be made also of the university's collection of Greek papyri, many of which treat of economic matters.

The law library is planned for purposes of scholarly research into legal philosophy and legal history. There is a good representation of source material in all branches of the law for all the countries of the world. The works of the Civilians from the Romans to the present day are well represented. Criminal law, criminology, and related subjects are now being stressed.

Among other special collections worthy of note are the Avery architectural library, which, in its acquisition of modern books, emphasizes material on the construction of cities; the Holland

Society library, the nucleus of which is a collection of works by and about Grotius; the Japanese library, which with the aid of its founders, the Imperial Household of Japan and a group of leading citizens of Japan, is intended to embrace the most comprehensive collection of Japanese research material available in the United States; the Chinese library, strongest in the number of Chinese newspapers and periodicals received; the Teachers College library of over 100,000 volumes, including early textbooks; the Temple Emanu-El library of Biblical and Rabbinical literature; the Kant collection; the music library; and the recently started typographical library, which aims to procure examples of the printing of all styles and periods as well as literature relating to the subject.

Some experimentation in preservation of materials has been conducted by the library with the help of the chemistry department, which has made various analyses of materials, paper, and leather oil.

There are published catalogs of the Avery library, the Columbian collection, and the Montgomery library of accountancy, and catalogs of other special collections will be published in the future. Various members and departments of the university occasionally publish bibliographies on special subjects, and bibliographical aids such as the Guide to Sources for Early American History (1600-1800) in the City of New York (1929), prepared with the aid of grants from the university Council on Research in the Social Sciences and issued by the university press, and the latter publishes volumes of documentary importance, such as Professor Odell's work on the Theatre and the papers of Samuel Johnson.

There is close coöperation between the university and the American Museum of Natural History and similar institutions, one that has been fruitful in results.

116. THE EXPLORERS CLUB maintains a library of books, pamphlets, periodicals, maps, charts, and other material, now numbering about 10,000 items, relating to explorations, past and present, the world over. The aim is to make this library rank high among the special collections in this country. Noteworthy accessions are regularly noted in the Explorers Journal, a quarterly now in its ninth volume.

117. THE GROLIER CLUB, an organization formed for "the literary study and promotion of the arts pertaining to the production of books, including the occasional publication of books designed to illustrate, promote, and encourage those arts," maintains a library, open to the public, that is strongest in works dealing with the historical side of the arts of bookmaking, with book hunting, first editions, prices and provenance, including separate sections on bibliography, paleography, typography, book illustration, binding, book plates, and the like. It publishes numerous exhibition catalogs and occasional bibliographical or documentary works such as the Bibliography of William Blake (1921); Washington Irving's Notes and Journal of Travel in Europe, 1804-1805, from the original manuscript (1921); and the facsimile reprint of the Gazette Françoise (1926). Lists of its publications from 1884 to 1927 are available in print.

118. THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA is actively developing a public library and museum designed to be a link between the English-, Spanish-, and Portuguese-speaking peoples, to promote the study of the Spanish and Portuguese languages, literature, and history, and generally to acquaint Americans with the countries in which the latter languages are spoken. The library, now including over a hundred thousand volumes, besides noteworthy collections of manuscripts and photographs, is reported to be the most notable of its kind in America, and the museum is said to possess one of the world's notable collections of paintings by Spanish masters, besides many other art treasures of Spain and Latin America. Notes on and selections from its collections are included in the society's serial publication, Hispanic Notes and Monographs, and among others of its recent publications may be noted José Toribio Medina's Bibliografía de las Lenguas Quechua y Aymará.

119. THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART maintains distinguished collections in both the fine and the decorative arts. They include objects in almost every material, range in date from 3000 B. C. to the 20th century, and represent the arts of the ancient world, the Orient, Europe from the early Christian period, and America. Among its unusual collections are those of Egyptian antiquities, product of the work of the museum's Egyptian expedition during the past twenty-five years, offering an extensive array of materials representing much more than the esthetic aspects of life in ancient Egypt. European medieval art is represented in a special way at a branch museum, The Cloisters. With respect to paintings, the museum aims to illustrate the history of that branch of the arts from the Middle Ages to the present time, and in this field as well as that of the decorative arts, special attention is given to the work of American artists and craftsmen, an entire wing of the building being devoted to the works of the latter. An extensive supporting library is maintained, which includes an important collection of works by and about Franklin. The museum issues numerous reproductions of objects in its collections and catalogs, handbooks, and other guides descriptive of them.

120. THE MISSIONARY RESEARCH LIBRARY, representative of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America and housed at the Union Theological Seminary, is building up a library, now comprising approximately 55,000 volumes and numerous pamphlets, relating to the wide variety of conditions in so-called foreign-mission fields, particularly in Africa and the Far East, affecting the work of missions. It collects publications of governments and of missionary and related agencies in various parts of the world, and has made a beginning at collecting diaries and journals of pioneer missionaries. In the bibliographical field, the library coöperates with the International Review of Missions, London, and with Social Science Abstracts.

121. THE MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN, HEYE FOUNDATION, is actively developing extensive collections of ethnological and archaeological materials relating to the life of the primitive inhabitants of North, South, and Central America and the West Indies. The collections, now numbering approximately two million specimens, include

such materials as weapons, implements, garments, furniture, ornaments, charms, games, and ceremonial objects. There is also a large collection of photographs. The museum's library is in a separate building, in the Bronx, and is known as the Huntington Free Library and Reading Room.

The museum maintains an average of five expeditions to the field each year, and publishes at irregular intervals the results of these researches. Its serial publication, Indian Notes and Monographs, includes besides reports and studies, lists of the museum's publications and descriptions of its collections.

122. THE MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, recently installed in a commodious new building, aims to illustrate by original material, model, or picture, the history of New York in all its various phases, with special emphasis on such subjects as topographical changes, historic events, manners and customs, transportation, communication, the harbor and shipping, newspapers, retail selling, and the theater. Supporting libraries will be maintained, recent contributions to which include original manuscripts of early Eugene O'Neil plays. A branch of the museum, Gracie Mansion, is furnished in the styles of the 19th century, including exhibits of costumes of that period.

123. THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY maintains an extensive library centering about New York and early American history, and a museum and art gallery rich in American portraits, historical relics, and Egyptian material, including papyri.

The library includes growing collections of American genealogy, biography, and poetry; a separate collection on naval and military history; newspaper files, including many early American newspapers, chiefly of New York and New England, and increased in 1929 by 381 volumes and 3,313 numbers; a unique collection of mounted and bound World War newspaper clippings taken from representative American and foreign newspapers of the period; an important collection of maps and atlases; notable bodies of manuscripts, including Revolutionary orderly books, Civil War material, the papers of the American Fur Company, and the manuscript archives of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, for the period 1650 to 1835, the custody of the last named having been acquired recently by the society under an agreement of the national council of the church referred to.

The society supplies to and procures from other libraries thousands of photostat prints annually. It recently began work on a subscription project for the reproduction of its file of Gaine's New-York Mercury. It has a copy of every known issue, either in the original or in photostat, for the period from 1752 to 1783, both inclusive, and it plans to extend the work of reproduction over a period of several years. In this connection it has the advantage of possessing an all-metal photostat machine of the latest model, with which newspapers and many a map, that had hitherto to be reduced or taken piecemeal, can be reproduced full size on one sheet.

The society is active in field work, having for several years been exploring camp sites and battle fields of the Revolution and the War of 1812, and having had, in 1928, a representative

observing the progress of excavation for a subway, noting traces of early canal and road construction, and salvaging historical relics.

Among the society's publications may be noted its Collections, 62 volumes, 1868-1929, and its "Jones Fund" publications, 7 volumes, 1879-1930, which are devoted almost exclusively to source material, and its quarterly Bulletin, devoted in part to documentary material. The society financed the preparation of the two-volume work on the Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus, published by the University of Chicago in 1930. A handbook of the society's Egypt collection is due for publication in 1931.

124. THE NEW YORK MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY has entered upon a three-year demonstration of the meaning and value of an industrial museum for New York City. It has leased a floor of nearly 40,000 square feet in the News Building for this purpose. The exhibits arranged for the demonstration are divided into the following groups: Food industries, textiles, shelter, highway transportation, railway transportation, marine transportation, aviation, communication, machine tools, power, and electrical science and technology. The objective of the museum is to give the public an understanding of the complex mechanical processes which make possible the material civilization of the twentieth century. The displays are arranged in evolutionary fashion, showing the progress made in basic industries since man's most primitive efforts to provide comfortable living conditions. By means of wall material -- charts, diagrams, etc. -- the social and economic implications of mechanical development are set forth.

Because of the limited space available, this presentation is necessarily made largely by means of scale models rather than by original material. Exceptions to this are found in the divisions of highway transportation, railroad transportation, aviation, communication, machine tools, and electrical science and technology. Upon the success of this demonstration in winning the support of the public depends the museum's program for raising funds with which to build and maintain an industrial museum of adequate size and scope for New York City.

125. THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY includes a Reference Department, founded and maintained by gifts and endowments, numbering over two million volumes and pamphlets embracing all subjects of interest both to the general reader and to the student, but strongest in the fields of the social sciences and the humanities. The fields of law (except for international law and American statute law), theology (but not including Bibles, folklore, freethought, and some sects such as the Mormons and the Shakers), medicine, and the biological sciences have been left in recent years to other libraries in the city or vicinity to cultivate.

The library is strongest, so far as source material is concerned, in the field of American history. Here it has had the result of collecting, selection, and gifts from such sources as James Lenox, George Bancroft, the historian, the Ford family, and many others. Other fields exceptionally well represented include genealogy; art and architecture; music; Jewish, Slavonic, and oriental literatures; early book printing; the graphic arts, especially prints; economics and sociology, including particularly

criminology, temperance, railroads, and books about the negro and slavery; and linguistics, excluding classical philology, and emphasizing the American Indian languages, the languages of Africa, Polynesia, etc. The general literature collections are good, with special collections of Shakespeare, Milton, Bunyan, and Cervantes, and a strong collection of plays, material about the drama, the theater, and motion pictures. Other noteworthy groups include a good collection of patents; an extensive collection of maps and atlases, chiefly American; an important collection of finely illustrated and finely bound books; various special collections in minor fields, such as Beadle dime novels, provençal literature, magic, baseball, and college fraternities; and an extensive municipal reference library.

The newspaper collection of over 29,000 volumes is strongest in representation of the American press from the earliest days down to 1800. For the period after that date little attempt has been made to cover anything but the New York City press, though where strong files exist, as in San Francisco, an exception has been made. For the European newspaper, the file of the London Times is complete from 1805 to date. A general attempt is made to represent each foreign country by at least one typical newspaper file since about 1910.

There is an extensive collection of manuscripts, chiefly American, but including important Medieval-European, Oriental, and Hispanic-American groups. Books and manuscripts of English literature in British repositories being photostated by the Library of Congress under the direction of the Modern Language Association are being duplicated for this library.

For many years the library has been working, by study and experiment, on the problem of promoting the preservation of book and newspaper materials. Among other things it has developed its own method of preserving newspapers. Beginning with the New York World some thirteen years ago, it now regularly applies a protective covering of Japanese tissue to the issues of several important newspapers as soon as they appear, the expense being partly borne by the publishers, and indications are that the files thus protected will remain in good condition after many decades of heavy service. Articles on the library's activities in this field have appeared from time to time in its own publications, beginning in 1915, and in others, such as the Scientific American for January, 1931. A pamphlet on the Causes and Prevention of Deterioration in Book Materials, published by the library in 1929, offers a compendious list of books and articles written on the subject from the earliest times.

The library maintains a considerable number of unpublished special indexes of material on various subjects or of various classes. In its annual reports and monthly bulletins, and separately, it is continually publishing lists, inventories, descriptive accounts, and other guides to its collections of use to the scholar as well as to the general reader. Its more important manuscript collections have been listed in the bulletin, notably in 1901 and 1915, as have its newspapers, notably in 1915.

In its monthly bulletin, and separately, the library usually publishes documentary material, often in the nature of samples of the library's manuscript or printed sources, but occasionally, as

in the case of the Tilden papers, in reproduction of considerable bodies of material.

126. THE NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION is active in the preparation and publication of guides to the special libraries in the New York metropolitan district, such as the union list of periodicals published in 1931, and the special libraries directory due for publication, at last accounts, in June of the same year. The latter is a new edition of a directory, referring to some 373 collections, published by the association in 1928, and is to be more comprehensive in that it will attempt to indicate, by brief descriptive notes and a detailed topical index the specific contents of the libraries listed.

127. THE PIERPONT MORGAN LIBRARY, New York City, comprising the private library of the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and additions thereto, was incorporated, endowed, and dedicated, in 1924, by the son, Mr. J. P. Morgan, to "the advancement of knowledge and for the use of learned men of all countries." In fulfillment of this purpose the library is steadily developing what is already one of the most significant collections of interrelated original material, notably in the fields of art, literature, and political history, now in America. Important additions are constantly being made to the already rich stores of Egyptian, Greek, and other papyri; illuminated and textual manuscripts of the 6th to 16th centuries; authors' holograph manuscripts and letters of the 16th to 19th centuries; historical letters and documents; printed books of the 15th to 19th centuries; historical and armorial bookbindings; Rembrandt etchings; English and other mezzotints of the 17th to 19th centuries; original drawings of the 14th to 19th centuries; Italian bronze plaquettes and medals of the 15th to 17th centuries; Assyrian and Babylonian seals, cylinders, and cuneiform tablets; and Greek and Roman gold and silver coins.

The library occasionally publishes exhibition catalogs, as well as descriptive lists of noteworthy accessions such as those included in the recently issued illustrated review of the development and activities of the library in the years 1924 to 1929. In 1925 Mr. Morgan issued an edition of ten sets, consisting of 63 volumes each, of a complete photographic reproduction of the Coptic illuminated manuscripts, dating from the 8th to the 11th century, acquired by his father in 1911. These sets were deposited in various American and European libraries. A reproduction of additional related manuscripts acquired since that date and a catalog raisonné of the entire collection are in progress. In 1927 Mr. Morgan published for the Roxburghe Club of London, of which he is a member, a 13th century manuscript, now in the Morgan Library, under the title A Book of Old Testament Illustrations.

128. THE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION maintains a library and museum of material relating to Theodore Roosevelt, including books, pamphlets, magazine and newspaper articles, cartoons, manuscripts, pictures, and motion picture films. Its collection of Rooseveltiana being practically complete, the library is emphasizing the collection of material relating to Roosevelt's time, including historical works; books on special subjects, such as the control of

corporations, conservation, and foreign affairs; and polemical writings, such as the "muckrake" literature of the first decade of the century, and the preparedness literature of the period of the World War.

A representative of the association has been at work in recent years arranging and calendaring the extensive file of Roosevelt papers in the Library of Congress, until September, 1930, when this work was discontinued upon completion of the calendaring of the personal papers and the arrangement of the others.

Among the association's publications may be noted two editions of Roosevelt's works, one a limited memorial edition begun in 1923, and the other a national, or popular, edition, 1926, both of which include material hitherto unpublished in book form. An exhaustive bibliography of Roosevelt's writings has been completed and will be published, it is expected, eventually, and a cyclopedia of Roosevelt's sayings is in preparation with publication definitely in view.

129. UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY maintains a library including the noted McAlpin collection of some 10,000 books and pamphlets on the religious history of England, chiefly in the 17th century; the Gillett collection of American theology and history, especially valuable for New England Congregationalism; and some important manuscripts for the early history of American Presbyterianism. Affiliated with the seminary is the Missionary Research Library noted above. A catalog of the McAlpin collection was published in 1929.

130. Mention may also be made of certain other agencies whose activities, or available information about them, do not warrant separate statement in this connection.

Among historical societies active in various ways in recent years may be noted: the City History Club of New York, collector on a small scale and publisher of a Historical Guide to New York City; the Holland Society of New York, collector of genealogical material and possessor of a valuable collection of transcripts of records of the Dutch Reformed Churches in America; the Methodist Historical Society in the City of New York, which is publishing appeals for gifts of printed, manuscript, and museum materials; the New England Society in the City of New York, publisher of volumes of Plymouth Church Records; and the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, possessor of printed and manuscript Americana, including genealogical and early American Indian material.

Educational institutions in possession of more or less noteworthy bodies of material include: the Friends Seminary, custodian of the joint archives, dating from before 1800, of the two New York Yearly Meetings of the Religious Society of Friends; the General Theological Seminary, possessor of a special collection of printed and manuscript material relating to the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and New York University, possessor of the Otten-dorfer library of Germanic literature and the Jenks library of Oriental commerce and economics.

Among its many general and special libraries of possible interest in this connection, suffice it to mention the library maintained by the American Institute of the City of New York, which includes imprints of importance in the early industrial and medical

history of the city; the Brooklyn Public Library, with its special collection of books and pamphlets relating to the Civil War; the interesting collection of early American medical imprints and manuscripts possessed by the New York Academy of Medicine; the library, or libraries, of source material relating to the League of Nations and related subjects maintained by the League of Nations Association, Inc., and the Woodrow Wilson Foundation; the New York Society Library, possessor of special collections including rare Americana, early American fiction, and colonial newspapers; and the Russell Sage Foundation library of books and pamphlets in the fields of the social sciences.

Book clubs, formerly active, at least, along lines of present interest, include the Dibdin Club, interested in publishing bibliographical material for which a publisher might not readily be found; the Dunlap Society, active in collecting and publishing material relating to the history of the theater in America; and the Historical Printing Club, Brooklyn, publisher of many books and pamphlets, including documents and bibliographies relating to the early political and military history of the United States. Similar organizations now listed among publishing book clubs include the Andiron Club of New York City, publisher of occasional books and a quarterly journal, in its promotion of "the common interest of Scholarship, the Humanities, and the Fine Arts"; the Society of American Bibliophiles; the Society of the Iconophiles, publisher of engravings of historical buildings in New York, portraits, etc.; and the Woodberry Society.

Among museums, some of whose names sufficiently indicate their general character, may be noted: the American Museum of Musical Art and Industry, Brooklyn, the founder of which, Alice A. Driggs, has published a prospectus envisioning an institution covering by means of originals, reproductions, or models, every conceivable phase of its special field; the Bell Telephone Historical Museum; the museum of mechanical arts in America, particularly that of lock-making, maintained by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen; the Grand Central Art Galleries, a non-profit organization operated in the interest of living American artists; the Harlem Museum of African Art; the Historical Electrical Collection, maintained by the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies; the Museum of French Art, maintained by the French Institute in the United States; the Museum of Modern Art, recently begun, and now, with the permanent acquisition of a noteworthy collection, referred to as "the American Luxembourg"; the Public Museum, Staten Island, maintained by the local institute of arts and sciences, and possessor of early records of Staten Island towns and churches, including numerous uncataloged deeds and other papers and copies of about 10,000 local tombstone inscriptions; the Roerich Museum, devoted to the paintings of Nicholas Roerich; and the Whitney Museum of American Art.

Useful general guides to the institutions and resources of the city of interest from the present point of view include the Directory of Special Libraries in the New York Metropolitan District (1931); the Guide to the Principal Sources for Early American History (1600-1800) in the City of New York (1929); the survey of manuscripts in the public archives of New York City, in the sixth volume of Stokes' Iconography of Manhattan Island; and, especially

for outstanding museums, such travelers' guide-books as Rider's New York City.

New York State

131. THE BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY is actively developing a library and museum of materials relating chiefly to the city of Buffalo, the Niagara Frontier, and Western New York. The library includes over 50,000 volumes and extensive files of newspapers and manuscripts. The museum includes halls of the woodland Indians, the plains Indians, the lake marine, transportation and industry, military history, and costumes; special rooms devoted to pioneer interiors and to ceramics; and special groups of early musical instruments, fire apparatus, and other objects of local interest.

The society is issuing a series of Publications, now numbering some thirty volumes, which sometimes include documentary material, as well as guides to its collections such as the Rough List of Manuscripts included in Vol. 14 and printed separately (1910); and its bi-monthly Museum Notes contains accounts of activities and material descriptive and illustrative of its museum collections. A special folder is also issued describing Items of Interest in the Museum.

132. THE BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARY attempts very little in the way of acquiring material for research, a service left largely to the Grosvenor Library and the Buffalo Historical Society. There should be noted, however, its maintenance of files of local newspapers from the beginning, antedating the War of 1812, to date, and its possession of certain manuscripts of published works of American and English authors, over 5,000 maps, and nearly 30,000 pieces of sheet music. Also, the library is developing a bibliography, now comprising about 4,000 cards, of the Great Lakes.

133. COLGATE UNIVERSITY, Hamilton, provides space, in connection with its own library, for the Samuel Colgate Baptist Historical Collection, which consists of over 11,000 bound volumes, seven or eight thousand of which relate to Baptist history and biography, including some 600 volumes of English pamphlets, tracts, and books of the seventeenth century, and the largest known collection of the "Minutes and Records" of the denominational organizations known as "associations" and "conventions." Current issues of the last-named class of publications are being collected by correspondence.

134. CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, maintains general and special libraries, including the following noteworthy bodies of material, which, in the absence of more definite information, may perhaps be taken as reflecting continuing interests: four collections founded by a single donor and described as remarkably rich in materials on Dante and Petrarch, and in the Rhaeto-Romanic and Icelandic literatures; the President White Historical Library, especially rich in the primary sources of history, notably in the fields of the Reformation, the English and French revolutions, the American Civil War, and the history of superstition; the library of Jared Sparks,

sometime president of Harvard College, relating chiefly to the history of America; a special collection relating to slavery and anti-slavery; and noteworthy groups of material in the fields of language and literature, ancient, oriental, and modern.

The library occasionally publishes catalogs of its special collections, and it issues an annual, entitled Islandica, relating to Iceland and to the Icelandic collection in the library.

135. THE GROSVENOR LIBRARY, Buffalo, is collecting materials for general reference and research in the fields of history, literature, bibliography, music, and art, with special emphasis, and in part with the service of research in view, on such subjects as pageants, modern drama, costume, American local history and genealogy, ships, Shakers, early stenography, American poetry, songs, and songsters, printing, and architecture. Besides books and pamphlets, it collects maps, of which it has about two thousand, and American song sheets, of which it has between thirty and forty thousand. Certain of its collections, such as printing, are being developed with the aid of special funds.

In its quarterly Bulletin, the library frequently includes lists and other matter descriptive of its collections, such as the Johnson Island bibliography (Mar.-June, 1927), hunting songs (Dec. 1928), Buffalo authors (Mar. 1930), the continuing series known as the "Mirror of Buffalo," and the costume bibliography now in preparation. The Bulletin also occasionally includes single items of source material such as the "Journal of a Trip to Buffalo and Niagara Falls" (Dec. 1925).

A compendious statement of the library's aims and accomplishments is to be published, not later than 1934.

136. HAMILTON COLLEGE, Clinton, emphasizes the humanities in the development of its library, which now includes special collections on such subjects as Palestine; classical, romance, and germanic philology; classical archaeology, including four to five hundred titles on Greek vases and vase-painting; medieval English history; and English and American writers. Other noteworthy groups include a special collection on Alexander Hamilton; some 400 volumes of American newspapers, 1810-1929; and manuscripts, including papers of Samuel Kirkland, 1741-1808, and over 2,000 letters, journals, account books, and the like, relating chiefly to central New York. The library's future activities in the field of collection will perhaps be modified under a plan of coöperation with the university and college libraries of central and western New York that is now under consideration.

An edition of the papers of Samuel Kirkland is in course of preparation; a catalog of the Palestine collection planned, and one of the literature of Greek vases contemplated.

137. THE NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION has been coöperating in recent years with the New York State Historical Association in the building up of a union catalog of the printed and manuscript sources of New York history, as related in the accompanying statement about the latter organization. According to the secretary of the library association, this work is still largely in prospect, having been delayed on the part of the historical association by the

resignation of the research man in charge. The Bibliographical Committee of the library association, however, continues with its part of the work. The association also has still in mind the preparation for the use of libraries throughout the state of a manual of instructions elaborating suggestions made by it some years ago, with continuing effect, relating to the collection and preservation of local materials, such as newspapers, personal papers, manuscript records of business and social organizations, music, ephemeral printed matter, and the like.

138. THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION maintains at Ticonderoga a small but growing library and museum of comparatively recent origin. In 1926 the association inaugurated, with the cooperation of the New York Library Association, a survey of public and private local history collections in the state, with a view of compiling a union card catalog of both printed and manuscript materials. Upwards of a thousand questionnaires were sent out and something over a hundred were returned and placed on file. Methods of following up the project were discussed at a meeting in 1928, and it was then suggested that special stress be laid on collections of newspapers, but no formal action was taken. In the meantime the director of the association undertook a personal survey of manuscript collections, covering or looking into, according to the latest available accounts, the resources of some seven counties in the way of county, city, town, and village records, private collections, church records, and the like. The association's Quarterly Journal, 1919-date, sometimes includes documentary material.

139. THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY, Albany, a division of the University of the State of New York, maintains a highly organized general reference collection including a wealth of source material in a number of the fields of present interest.

Among subjects and classes of material represented by special collections are American almanacs; New York and American imprints; American local history, especially of the original colonies; bibliography; bookplates and their literature; American city directories; education; genealogy; American Indians; law; Lincolniana; American poetry, particularly minor, including over 1,300 broadside ballads; World War posters, numbering over 10,000 pieces; the Shakers; and taxation. The library aims to collect all American imprints before 1800.

Of especial importance are its extensive collections of manuscripts, including early public records, relating chiefly to New York history, and its files of over 8,000 bound and 1,200 incomplete volumes of American newspapers, chiefly New York and New England items, including probably the largest collection of upstate New York newspapers in existence. Some 68 representative newspapers from 53 counties in the state are regularly received and bound.

The library has for many years published in its annual reports and bulletins all manner of bibliographical aids, oftentimes including lists or descriptions of collections of special interest to scholars. From 1899 to 1919, it published six volumes of documentary material, chiefly of the Dutch period, but it appears to be no longer active in this direction.

The Archives and History Division, a coördinate branch of the University, though not primarily a collecting agency, has for twelve years past been gathering material for a history of New York in the World War. It has a separate section devoted to the work of surveying and promoting the safety of public records throughout the state; has published a number of pamphlets on cities, villages, and towns in the state, with inventories of their public records; and has several important series of source volumes in course of preparation and publication.

Lists of the publications of the State Library and of the Archives and History Division are available in print, as in the library's Handbook 6, Part 2, May, 1929. The library has a photostat and reproduces designated source materials at usual rates.

140. THE NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM, Albany, a division of the University of the State of New York, is a general museum and research organization concerned with history and art as well as science -- one that has been collecting historic and scientific materials for nearly a century. Among its collections of interest from the present point of view may be noted unique collections of Indian wampum belts and of objects illustrating the history and industries of the Shakers; and exceptional collections of household and agricultural implements, particularly of plows. Minor valuable collections include objects associated with various state and national figures. A special effort is made to secure data and materials on the history of science in the state, and on the professions, with special reference to medicine and engineering.

In its annual reports, bulletins, and circulars, and in other forms, the museum publishes much material revelatory of its holdings, such as the illustrated article on "The Thatcher Wampum Belts," printed in Bulletin 279 and separately (1929), and the circular on The New York Shakers and Their Industries (October, 1930). Many important bulletins on New York Indians, by Beauchamp and Parker, have been printed.

Information about the various aspects of the museum's program is available in a series of articles by members of the staff, in New York State Education, Vol. 17 (1929-30), and in a reprint entitled The New York State Museum and Its Activities.

141. THE ROCHESTER MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, maintained by the Department of the Municipal Museum of the City of Rochester, embraces several activities among which may be mentioned: American archaeology and ethnology; culture history of the pioneer period including American development up to the domination of the factory; modern industry illustrating the development of machinery and industrial appliances; natural science; and extension, which includes the sending of selected material from all parts of the world to schools, clubs, churches and other educational agencies. Its collections embrace selected material from the circumjacent cultural areas of the American aborigines arranged in comparison with the cultural material of the local aborigines, these being the Iroquois. Expeditions are conducted each year for the purpose of excavating archaeological sites bearing upon the problems studied by this museum.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC

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142. THE STATE MUSEUM, at Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, maintains, in a building erected for the purpose, extensive and varied collections of materials relating primarily to the colonial and Revolutionary periods, to which materials from later historical periods are being gradually added. A brief account of the institution and detailed description of its holdings was issued in pamphlet form in 1930.

143. THE SUFFOLK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Riverhead, Long Island, collects materials in the general fields of history, art, and science, with particular attention to Suffolk County historical material. The cornerstone of a \$50,000 building was laid in October, 1930.

144. THE SYRACUSE PUBLIC LIBRARY maintains, besides the usual reference collections, certain special groups including the J. William Smith collection of early printed books and rare editions, including incunabula, and a few illuminated manuscripts, described in the library's serial, The Friend of Reading, March, 1930; Walt Whitman material; local history, including Iroquois Indians; genealogy, including manuscript family histories, vital statistics collected from early newspapers, and copied cemetery records; English parish registers; and some files of early newspapers.

145. SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY has in its library, besides the usual working collections, the Leopold von Ranke library of medieval history and the French Revolution; a recently acquired collection of 10,000 letters, 1790-1875, written by Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, John Brown, Charles Sumner, and others to Gerrit Smith and his father; and other special groups of source material on slavery, the peace movement, and other subjects.

146. THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER maintains, besides working libraries including such special collections as the Sibley library of musical scores and books about music, an art gallery with supporting library, the Memorial Art Gallery of Rochester. The latter is assembling its permanent collections of paintings, sculpture, tapestries, prints, and the arts of Egypt, Greek and Roman antiquity, the Far East, Romanesque and Gothic France, the Renaissance, and the modern world with a view of providing a skeleton structure for study and research in the history of art. As a corporate unit of the university, the gallery has participated in the support and findings of the Franco-American Expedition through which its classical collection has been enriched by examples of Punic pottery and tomb terra cottas. The art gallery publishes special catalogs and a Bulletin descriptive of its activities and important accessions. Numerous photographs, lantern slides, and other reproductions are made.

147. VASSAR COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, has a general college library with a good working collection of historical source material, including the Justice collection of material relating to the history of the periodical press, and a small collection, including many rare items of Robert Owen books and pamphlets, both of which special collections are being kept up. Books published through grants

from the Lucy Maynard Salmon Research Fund, four volumes, 1928-30, usually include and are sometimes devoted to documentary material. The publications of the Folk-Lore Foundation, ten numbers of which were issued 1922 to 1930, record folk-lore, especially of Jamaica and Hawaii.

148. THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, White Plains, besides maintaining a farm house of Revolutionary interest, with farm gear and other equipment of early days, is working out plans for the establishment of a general county historical museum, or "House of History." The land and building, which would suggest a gentleman's home of the colonial period, are expected to be provided through private gift and county appropriation, and for operating expense it is proposed to raise by subscription a fund of \$250,000. Not only museum but printed and manuscript materials relating to the history of the county are to be assembled here, and in anticipation of this, officers and committees of the society are active in locating and listing the county's historical and archaeological resources. The society issues a Quarterly Bulletin containing articles and accounts of its activities, and an annual volume of Publications devoted usually to source or to bibliographical material.

149. Mention may also be made of certain other agencies whose activities, or available information about them, do not warrant separate statement in this connection.

Local historical societies listed in the Handbook of American Historical Societies (1926), that maintain collections in buildings of their own or in otherwise fairly settled quarters, include the societies located at Albany, Amsterdam, Auburn, Batavia, Canandaigua, Herkimer, Huntington, Johnstown, Little Valley, Middletown, New Paltz, New Rochelle, Oneida, Port Jervis, Pulaski, Rochester, Saratoga Springs, Schenectady, Syracuse, Utica, Warwick, Watertown, and West Point.

Among educational institutions and public libraries may be noted: Hobart College, Geneva, possessor of the romance literature collection of John Safford Fiske of Allassio, Italy; the Reynolds Library, Rochester, which gives some special attention to New York and local history; Union College, Schenectady, with its fairly large and growing library of American wit and humor prior to 1900; and the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, with its manuscripts relating to the history of West Point and collection of orderly books of West Point and other army posts from the Revolution through the War of 1812.

Museums of some interest include the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, one of the interests of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, which is actively building up valuable collections of paintings, sculpture, and prints, covering, so far as its resources permit and quality justifies, all countries and nationalities; the Arnot Art Gallery, Elmira; and the Museum of Folk and Peasant Arts, Riverdale-on-Hudson, devoted to the arts of the peoples of Europe and the United States and open to the public by appointment.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC

New Jersey

150. THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY, Newark, maintains collections including much unpublished genealogical material in manuscript form, such as marriage records, gravestone inscriptions, and the like, relating in the main to New Jersey Revolutionary soldiers. It has been active in recent years in promoting legislation to bring about the better preservation and scientific arrangement of vital statistics. It publishes a quarterly.

151. THE NEWARK MUSEUM, closely affiliated with the Public Library of Newark, is actively developing collections in the fields of art, industry, and science, including a collection of American primitive paintings that has been duplicated little elsewhere, and a collection of Eastern Tibetan objects, including books and photographs, that also offers extensive material for research. The institution is principally concerned with efforts to socialize the museum along the lines of innovations put into practice under the guidance of its late director, John Cotton Dana. A number of publications relating to the museum's methods and practice are available.

152. THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Newark, maintains a library and museum, including upwards of 50,000 volumes, with a special collection of rare Revolutionary War volumes; an extensive collection of manuscripts, particularly of colonial days; and bound volumes of newspapers. It is publishing the state archives, in a series of volumes, the thirty-eighth of which was published in 1930. It also publishes a series of Collections, and a quarterly, entitled Proceedings, which contains much source material for historians and genealogists. It is expected that all activities of the society will receive stimulus and expansion upon the completion of a new building, ground for which was broken in October, 1930. The society plans to modernize its operations in the new structure, especially in the museum branch of its service. The system of rotating exhibits, with from 60 to 80 per cent storage of the museum collection, is contemplated.

153. THE NEW JERSEY PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Trenton, examines into the condition of the records and papers filed or recorded in the several public offices of the counties, cities, townships, and other municipal corporations of the state, and has exclusive custody and control of all public archives of any extinct public office, body, institution, or society. A report of the first survey of such archives made by this agency was published in 1921.

154. THE NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY, Trenton, maintains law and general reference collections, including books and pamphlets relating to New Jersey; and files of New Jersey and other Atlantic state newspapers, for the most part of the 19th century, but with some earlier and later files. It occasionally lists materials in its annual reports, as in the case of books and pamphlets in the library (1900), and of newspapers (1917).

155. THE NEW JERSEY STATE MUSEUM, Trenton, conducted by the Department of Conservation and Development, is actively developing collections covering the natural resources, natural history, and archaeology of the state. Collections in the last named field have recently been reclassified and fully cataloged, and are growing steadily. The museum has secured the coöperation of the museum of the University of Pennsylvania in inaugurating, in 1931, excavation work at an important site near Trenton, and reconnaissance work in certain rock shelters of the Delaware valley. Later, it is proposed to inaugurate a general Indian survey of New Jersey, again in coöperation with the Pennsylvania institution. A number of meetings of New Jersey archaeologists and collectors have been held recently, at which, among other things, a movement has been started to formulate a scheme for uniform classification of archaeological collections in the state, and the organization of a state archaeological society has been planned.

156. PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, Princeton, maintains general and auxiliary libraries and museums rich in source material in many of the fields of present interest. In the absence of more definite information, present holdings are taken as some indication of emphasis in the development of special collections.

The university libraries appear to be strongest, from the present point of view, in the fields of history, economics, languages, and literature. In the field of history there are special collections on the French Revolution; the American Civil, Spanish-American, and European wars; Netherlands and the House of Orange during the 17th and 18th centuries, including an extensive collection of transcripts of records of the States General and related documents; and New Jerseyana. A special collection on international law is noted in the field of political science. In the field of economics there are a noteworthy statistical library and special collections of books, pamphlets, circulars, newspaper clippings, and manuscripts, including unpublished documents, relating to railroads and other corporations, public finance of foreign governments, and industrial relations.

Extensive collections of Orientalia include some 700 cuneiform clay tablets, chiefly Babylonian and Assyrian. The library has on deposit the Garrett Arabic manuscripts (2500 volumes). The David Paton Collection of Egyptology and Assyriology is very rich. The classical studies are exceptionally well represented. There are special collections of editions of Virgil and Horace, and a few Greek and Latin manuscripts, and about 250 papyri, many of which are still undeciphered. Special collections in the field of the Romance languages and literature include French plays of the 18th and early 19th centuries; romances of the 17th and 18th centuries; manuscript reproductions of the Roman d'Alexandre; Rousseau; Montaigne and Rabelais. Emphasis in the field of the Germanic languages and literature appears to have been placed on modern German literature, mostly since 1880. There are many scarce literary periodicals of the 18th and early 19th centuries.

The fine arts are represented by special collections of Italian sculpture of the Renaissance; illuminated manuscripts; christian and early mediaeval art; hagiographa; music; and photographs. The Museum of Historic Art, with exhibits from early Egyptian times

to the present, offers occasional new material for research. The newly established Missionary Museum is gathering and displaying objects relating to the history of missions and the methods of missionary work, and includes a main division dealing with the history of non-Christian religions.

The university employs a special process in preparing newspaper clippings of the World War period for preservation, as described in the Scientific American for January, 1931. Briefly it consists of pasting, mounting, and subjecting the clippings to heavy and continuous pressure, which leaves the printed columns a permanent part of the page.

An "Index of Christian Art" is maintained. This, according to a 1928 report, has grown to be a complete card index raisonné of monuments, with reproductions and bibliography, from the earliest Christian times through the 7th century. The plan then was to carry it through the Middle Ages to the end of the iconographical period.

157. THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEWARK includes a growing collection of fine printing, embracing examples of early presses, a good representation from private presses, and other modern fine printing; about 1,225 bound volumes of newspapers; an extensive map collection; approximately 600,000 pictures; and a highly specialized business library of source material relating to every phase of market research, including a notable collection of directories, city and business, both local and foreign. A large bequest, to be spent for books of biography and history only, is to come to the library upon the death or remarriage of a sole heir. A tentative plan to apply this fund to building up a collection in some field of history not adequately covered by other libraries in America was laid out by the late John Cotton Dana.

The library has published several editions of a descriptive account of its picture collection, and is preparing a pamphlet on its maps. It publishes Design in Industry, a monthly index and digest of current publications in that field, and such occasional works as 2400 Business Books (1920) and Business Books 1920-1926, the only comprehensive bibliographies available forming an index to business literature up to 1926; Mailing List Directory, a classified index to directories covering 1500 trades; Business Service, an index to sources of business information available in 109 public libraries; and Stephen Crane, the most complete of the guides to the literature of that subject.

158. THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, New Brunswick, affiliated with the (Dutch) Reformed Church, maintains a library including, besides fundamental sources for the history of theological and Biblical scholarship, a considerable amount of post-Reformation material, both Dutch and Latin, from Holland, and as custodian of the archives of the General Synod of the Reformed Church it has considerable documentary material for the history of that denomination.

159. Mention may also be made of the Atlantic County Historical Society, Atlantic City, maintaining small collections of books, manuscripts, and local newspapers; the Burlington County Historical Society, possessor of a small library and a museum; the Cartaret Book

Club, Newark, founded in 1908 and listed among publishing book clubs in recent directories; the Gloucester County Historical Society, Woodbury, which maintains a small library and a museum; the Montclair Art Museum, which includes paintings of distinguished American artists and a large collection of objects of American Indian art; the New Jersey branch of the Colonial Dames of America, publisher in past years of such items as the Letters of Moore Furman; the Paterson Museum; the Revolutionary Memorials Society of New Jersey, Somerville, which maintains a museum; Rutgers University, New Brunswick, reported twenty years ago in possession of probably the most nearly complete files of local newspapers in existence; the Salem County Historical Society, Salem, which maintains a small library and a museum, including numerous manuscripts of local interest and some bound volumes of Salem newspapers; the Trenton Historical Society, possessor of some books and manuscripts; and the Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society, possessor of a library large for its class, including some manuscripts and nearly complete files of local newspapers, and a museum.

Pennsylvania

160. THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Chester, maintains a library of books, pamphlets, newspapers, reports, church calendars, manuscripts, letters, and pictures relating to Baptists and Baptist affairs. Much current printed material is regularly received, including most Baptist newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Canada. The society is also fostering the building up of a similar collection in the California State Library, for research in the far West. It is preparing an index to Baptist history and biography which already consists of about 30,000 cards, including about 3,500 for letters, 3,600 for photographs, 750 for buildings and 900 for biographical sketches. It plans to publish, when funds are available, the writings of Morgan Edwards, with a complete index, this being the chief source of 18th century Baptist history in America.

161. THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA occasionally includes in its quarterly Records documents such as the note book of Bishop John N. Neumann in the numbers for March and June, 1930.

162. THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Philadelphia; cannot be said to be actively employed in collecting research material although it has been acquiring such for many years, having accumulated a library of about 70,000 volumes and 78 or 79 per cent of all existing Franklin documents. It has concentrated recently upon the raising of a building and endowment fund for the better preservation of its valuable holdings and an extension of its activities. In past years the society has occasionally published important bibliographical or documentary works, including a five-volume calendar of the Franklin papers in its possession (1906-1908), and a supplementary volume listing those in the library of the University of Pennsylvania (1908).

163. THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE, Pittsburgh, includes a department of fine arts, with a very representative and growing collection of modern painting and sculpture, supplemented annually by a special international exhibit of paintings; a museum of natural history, archaeology, ethnology, and decorative art, including the arts and crafts of the American Indian, for the enlargement of certain sections of which the institute organizes and conducts, or participates in, expeditions to various parts of the world; and a large public library.

The last named, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has long been accumulating Pennsylvania materials, particularly materials of all kinds relating to Pittsburgh, including newspapers, its holdings of which run to hundreds of bound volumes, trade catalogs, bulletins, house organs, and other material relating to local industries, and manuscript and archival material, including borough and city documents deposited here by local officials. These collections are maintained in a special Pennsylvania Room, and local organizations and private individuals have provided a fund for special purchases in local history and genealogy. Other interests represented by special collections include ethics, music, patents, women, gypsies, architecture, and decoration. Newspapers are preserved as historical records by the application of Japanese tissue. Lists of noteworthy current accessions and occasional accounts of activities are published in the library's monthly bulletin, Among Our Books.

164. THE DREXEL INSTITUTE OF ART, SCIENCE, AND INDUSTRY, Philadelphia, maintains a library, including special collections of art and architecture, the classics, musical scores, and letters and papers of American authors and public men; and museums of the decorative and fine arts.

165. THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, an institution devoted primarily to applied science and technology, is undertaking, with assistance from various quarters, local and otherwise, the erection of a five million dollar structure, known as the Benjamin Franklin Memorial, which will undoubtedly house activities and materials of interest to the social scientist. In this building, ground for which was broken in June, 1930, will be visualized on a large scale the facts of science, particularly of applied science, so far as these may be embodied in specimens, working models, groups, sequences, and the like, and in the presentation of these facts not a little social history will be revealed. It is reported, for example, that the whole history of transportation by land, water, and air will be displayed by working models or by historic originals, and that another entire section will be devoted to a museum of the graphic arts.

166. THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA some twenty years ago reported special collections of incunabula, photographic and other facsimile reprints of medieval manuscripts, the fine arts, architectural decoration and design, and public documents of the governments, states, provinces, and cities of the world, some or all of which doubtless reflect continuing special interests.

167. THE FRIENDS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, Haverford, publishes a semi-annual Bulletin, a section of which is devoted to documents.

168. THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, maintains and accepts additions to an extensive library and museum of materials relating chiefly to Pennsylvania, including books and pamphlets embracing such subjects or classes as Quaker history, colonial laws and minutes of assemblies, genealogies, Pennsylvania imprints, German-Americana, political pamphlets, and the French Revolution; newspapers, running to upwards of thirty-four hundred volumes in 1926; thousands of valuable manuscripts; prints, oil portraits, and historical relics. It has published considerable documentary material in the past, notably in its Memoirs, 1826-1895, and some, but relatively little, appears in its Magazine of History and Biography, a quarterly of service chiefly to genealogy.

169. THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, Pittsburgh, maintains a small library and museum relating chiefly to Western Pennsylvania and the adjoining territory. In the summer of 1929 archaeological surveys were conducted in two western Pennsylvania counties by a trained archaeologist under the auspices of the society. It coöperates with the University of Pittsburgh in administering the Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey, set up in 1931 and financed by the Buhl Foundation with some contributions from the society and the university. The survey's program of research and writing will undoubtedly involve considerable collection of materials, compilation of bibliographies, and publication of sources; and the society will have the custody of the collections.

170. THE PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES has standing committees concerned with such subjects as bibliography, publication of lists, preserving manuscript records, and preservation of Pennsylvania antiquities, and publishes a Year Book devoted in the main to brief reports of the activities of the member societies.

A Committee on the Needs of Pennsylvania History, after making a comprehensive survey of conditions, recently recommended, among other things, that Pennsylvania historical agencies generally collect and preserve hitherto for the most part neglected materials relating to the economic history of the state, so richly important in mining, manufacture, and agriculture; that state support be sought for the compilation of a guide to the source materials of Pennsylvania history available in the state; that something be done to improve unsatisfactory conditions in the matter of keeping, preserving, and making accessible the local public records; and that the state resume its policy of publishing its records, including documents relating to economic and social as well as to political history. The report is published in full in the Year Book for 1928.

A joint committee of the federation and the Pennsylvania Historical Commission is conducting an Indian survey of the state, as noted in the following report of the commission.

171. THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION, Harrisburg, is concerned with the out-of-door materials of Pennsylvania history, so to speak, its antiquities and its historic sites, structures, and

monuments. With the coöperation of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, it has undertaken an Indian survey of the state, being engaged, among other things, in the salvage of ancient picture writings about to be submerged by the construction of a power dam across the Susquehanna, the material results of which operations are deposited in the State Museum at Harrisburg. It secures large amounts of data in orderly books, letters, and other unpublished material in connection with such investigations as its study of the Sullivan Expedition against the Iroquois Indians in 1779, and it is making a collection of tombstone inscriptions with the coöperation of the schools of the state.

The commission publishes the results of its field work, as in the report on the Archaeology of the Delaware River Valley (1930), and in the forthcoming study of the ethnology and folk-lore of the Delaware Indians. A list of Sullivan Expedition manuscripts and published material has been compiled for publication in a forthcoming report of the commission, and it is hoped that later the list may be completed and published in the form of a calendar.

172. THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, Harrisburg, is custodian of the provincial and state archives of the period, 1664-1838, and gives advice and makes recommendations with regard to the care and custody of public records not in its keeping. In its general library and museum it is developing important bodies of material relating to the history, arts, and archaeology of Pennsylvania, including Pennsylvania imprints and authors, local histories, genealogies, and other book and pamphlet material; newspapers, chiefly of Pennsylvania, of which it has about 30,000 bound volumes; and manuscript material, such as letters, diaries, account books, ship lists, canal papers, and vital records.

The library is publishing the colonial records and state archives of Pennsylvania, having issued 118 volumes, in seven series, with two new series now in preparation. It has also published two volumes on the frontier forts of Pennsylvania, a new edition of which, in three volumes, is in preparation. An annotated catalog of newspapers on file in the library was published in 1900.

173. THE PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM, as a city and state instrument of visual education and agency of business interests for the development of local industry and the extension of foreign trade, collects and exhibits, somewhat after the manner of a permanent world's fair, specimens, pictures, models, and other materials illustrative of the natural products, crafts, and commerce, for the most part, apparently, of recent times, of many countries of the world. It also maintains an extensive library of commerce, industry, and travel, with special collections of statistics of imports and exports, of tariffs and consular reports of all countries, and of foreign and domestic directories of commercial centers and lines of travel.

174. THE SOCIETY FOR PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGY, organized in 1929 as an outgrowth of interest in the Indian survey being conducted by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, is active in promoting the work of the survey and related activities, and in the publication of an

occasional Bulletin, first mimeographed then printed, containing accounts of field work, descriptions of collections, and other matter of interest in its field.

175. SWARTHMORE COLLEGE maintains, besides a college library of the usual scope, a collection of printed, manuscript, and pictorial material relating to Quaker history, known as the Friends Historical Library, and a special collection of material relating to the problem of unemployment. The latter collection is still small, but it is the intention of the college library and of a newly organized Unemployment Study to build up a large and reasonably complete body of materials on the subject indicated.

176. THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, maintains extensive general and auxiliary libraries covering, to a greater or less extent, practically all fields of knowledge, excepting agriculture and modern theology.

Present holdings of the general library reflect special interest in such subjects or classes of material as dramatic literature, especially American, English, French, and Spanish; Italian and Spanish classical literature; Franklin imprints; medieval and ecclesiastical history; Sanskrit and Semitic philology and literature; books in the Russian language; and British public documents. Manuscript as well as printed material is sought, its holdings of the former, apparently not yet extensive, including Franklin papers and book manuscripts by Pennsylvania authors.

With reference to dividing the field of collection, the librarian comments as follows: "We have a somewhat nebulous working agreement with other large libraries in Philadelphia, whereby we endeavor to duplicate little used material to as small an extent as possible. We would like to go further in this direction, and have volunteered to inform other large University libraries as to the fields which we are endeavoring to develop by means of current book purchases. We also stand ready to resign some fields to others. . . . The chief objection raised by my colleagues to such a program is the undeniable fact that the policies of Universities are subject to change along with their personnels. This is of course true, but I cannot help feeling that it would be useful for each of us to know more of the fields which our neighbors, especially, are at present cultivating."

The library is coöperating with the U. S. Bureau of Standards in investigating causes of deterioration in book papers. It occasionally compiles catalogs, calendars, or other guides to its special collections, such as those of Franklin imprints, Russian books, British public documents before 1880, and Franklin papers, some of which are published, the last-named having been issued in conjunction with the calendar of Franklin papers published by the American Philosophical Society.

The university museum is a research institution specializing in the general fields of archaeology and ethnology. It maintains expeditions, either alone or jointly with other institutions, in all parts of the world to increase knowledge of the manners, traits, and customs of mankind and the origins, development, and spread of civilizations. Some of its special interests are reflected by extensive and growing collections of inscribed

Babylonian clay tablets dating from the earliest period; Mesopotamian materials; Cretan pottery, Greek vases, and Etruscan remains; objects illustrating the arts and crafts of the Egyptians at all epochs; Palestinian materials; archaeological materials from Alaska, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America; ethnological material particularly comprehensive for the Northwest Coast Indians and the natives of Brazil; and similar material, stressing particularly the artistic aspect of the science, from Africa, the Far East, and Oceania. The museum has a separate library that is especially strong in Central American linguistics. For each section of the museum there is an extensive collection of photographs and lantern slides of objects related to its field.

177. THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH maintains a general library strongest, with respect to research in the fields under study, in history, literature, economics, and sociology. Special collections include bound volumes of early American newspapers, chiefly of Pennsylvania, and railroad material relating chiefly to Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia railways. A member of the university faculty reports that the transportation interests of the region propose to furnish rooms in the Cathedral of Learning which will include a transportation library.

178. THE WESTMORELAND-FAYETTE COUNTY BRANCH of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania is active in archaeological field work and recently acquired the old mill at West Overton for the display and permanent preservation of its collections.

179. THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Wilkes-Barre, maintains and is actively developing extensive collections of materials relating principally to the archaeology, history, and geology of the locality and surrounding region, including, besides books, pamphlets, and maps, early and nearly complete files of local newspapers, many thousands of original manuscripts and photostats, hundreds of photographs of local places and people, and an archaeological, historical, and geological museum.

In 1929 the society began, with the assistance of one specially qualified for the work, a systematic canvass of the Wilkes-Barre region of the Susquehanna Valley, including the north of the Wyoming Valley region, to discover the existence and location of manuscript material of historical importance in the possession of private individuals, and to make certain that such material would be preserved for the use of historical workers. In the course of a ten weeks canvass, important materials, including early township proprietors' books, tax lists, church records, account books, diaries, and family papers, were brought to light and the results assembled, in the form of originals secured, copies made, or notes taken, at the society's library.

The society publishes biennial volumes of Proceedings and Collections which occasionally include such material as the bibliography of George Catlin's works and the reprint of "Essays from the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe" appearing in Vol. 21 (1930). It is also at work, with aid of a recently received memorial fund, on a project for the collection and publication of all available manuscript and fugitive printed material relating to the Susquehanna

Land Company and to the early settlement of the Wyoming region. This work is appearing in a series of volumes known as the Sheldon Reynolds publications, five of which were in print and five in preparation in 1931.

The society was instrumental in inaugurating the Indian survey and the listing of Sullivan Expedition materials referred to in the foregoing account of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, having in 1924 begun a preliminary survey of the state to collect information on the Indian in Pennsylvania.

180. Mention may also be made of certain other agencies whose activities, or available information about them, do not warrant separate statement in this connection.

Among historical societies and kindred organizations may be noted the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, formerly active in the publication of documentary material; the Moravian Church Archives, Bethlehem, with collections in its field second only to that at Herrnhut, Saxony; the Philobiblon Club, Philadelphia, publisher of some documentary material in the past and still listed among publishing book clubs; and the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, with its printed, manuscript, and pictorial materials relating to the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches in America. Further details about some of the foregoing and about many others may be found in the Year Book of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, an association composed in 1927 of seventy-seven state and local organizations.

Continuing special interests are perhaps reflected by the unusual holdings of various colleges and universities; including Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, with its special collections of classical, Semitic, and German literature; Grove City College, in possession of General George B. McClelland's collection of Civil War books and documents; Haverford College, Haverford, with its notable Quaker collections; and Lehigh University, Bethlehem, with its collections of Civil War books, material, including bound newspapers, on the Revolution, geography, and travel, 17th century English books, and incunabula.

Libraries having special collections or accumulations of note include the Friends Free Library, Germantown, with its collection of the controversial and biographical writings of Friends; the Library Company of Philadelphia, with its printed and manuscript Americana, bound Philadelphia newspapers, and books and miscellany relating to the game of chess; and the Mercantile Library, Philadelphia, with its letters of, and works about, Junius, comprising what was once reported as the largest collection of the kind in America.

Among museums of possible interest may be noted the public museums of Erie and Reading; the Randall Museum, Warren; the Rodin Museum, Philadelphia; and the Tioga Point Museum, Athens. The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, maintains a museum including a considerable collection of Franklin imprints, a catalog of which has been published.

EAST NORTH CENTRAL

Ohio

181. THE CINCINNATI ART MUSEUM is consistently building up collections in the fine and decorative arts. The collections are of considerable extent and variety and include paintings of many periods and schools, sculpture, prints, ceramics, glass, silver, and textiles. A large collection of American Indian art and small collections of Egyptian and classical material are also included. All of these may be considered research collections. They are available for use and study in connection with university work and are constantly used by students as material for original research. Lists of the various collections are to be found in the general catalogs, in the quarterly Bulletin, and in the accessions noted in the Annual Reports. In addition the museum organizes from time to time exhibitions, such as the recent comprehensive exhibition of paintings and drawings by Thomas Gainsborough, which are of use to research students. The library of the museum contains material which supplements the collection and is also used in research by students of the art academy conducted in connection with the museum, by students of the university, and by the public.

182. THE CINCINNATI INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS administers in the Taft Collection of paintings and other art objects a collection of the greatest importance to research students. The Charles P. Taft residence, which houses the collection, is a distinguished example of the neo-classic architecture of 1820. It is to be furnished in accordance with its period and will contain unique and representative collections of furniture, and other art objects of that date. The paintings include fine examples of the work of important old masters. The collection of ceramics, enamels, and Renaissance crystals is important and contains many examples that have not hitherto been published. There are as well objects d'art such as fans, snuff boxes, watches and furniture. At the present time (1931) considerable research is being done on the collections and they will later be opened to the public and research students. Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft gathered together a library of rare volumes and catalogs that supplements the collections and it is the intention of the institute to continue adding to the library in order to make it useful to research students.

183. THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART is actively developing collections in many fields of the fine, decorative, and minor arts, with a view of securing quality rather than quantity, and of preserving objects more for their artistic value than for their archaeological interest. Separate departments of the museum are devoted to paintings; the decorative arts, including textiles; Oriental art; classical and Egyptian art; primitive art; prints and drawings; and the

musical arts. Noteworthy recent acquisitions include six pieces from the Guelph Treasure, including pre-Carolingian, Byzantine, Romanesque and Gothic objects, and other important accessions are expected as a result of the work of an expedition in Mesopotamia which the museum is supporting in coöperation with the University of Michigan and the Toledo Museum of Art.

The museum maintains a library, which specializes in biographical material and catalogs of collections, both public and private, lists of important accessions to which are issued monthly. Thousands of negatives, lantern slides, post cards, and photographs of works and objects in the museum collections are produced annually by a special department of printing and photography.

184. THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY maintains and is actively developing a number of special collections with the needs of research prominently in view.

Chief among these is the John G. White Collection of Folklore and Orientalia, an endowed collection, now comprising about 75,000 books and pamphlets, maintained for the most part in a separate room. So rich and varied is the collection that it cannot be adequately described here. Suffice it to note that it includes a collection of books on proverbs which is believed to be the largest in the United States; notable collections of gypsy material, ballads and folk songs; catalogs of manuscripts, and editions of the Arabian Nights; a collection of 12,000 items on chess, said to be the most complete in existence; and one on checkers, reported to be the largest in the world.

Other special collections include those relating to architecture; church history; English history of the 17th and 18th centuries, including the Popish plot and the Jacobite rebellion; publications of British historical societies, the aim here being at completeness; Italian historical serials and other Italian materials; French history, including Mazarinades; and heraldry, now represented by about 1,200 volumes. A beginning has been made in collecting the legislative journals of European countries, including Germany, France, and England, and in the field of law the library contains a number of collections of "Coutumes" of France and Belgium.

Detailed descriptions of the White collection and of the resources for the special student offered by the history division of the library are available in print.

185. THE HAYES MEMORIAL, Fremont, maintains a library and museum, as yet consisting mainly of papers and other personal effects of Rutherford B. Hayes, supplemented by good collections on early Ohio history and the Indians of the region. For its further development the trustees recently decided to specialize on the Hayes and Reconstruction periods, acquiring by purchase and otherwise all available books, manuscripts, newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, and other materials relating to the public life of President Hayes and the period of reconstruction after the Civil War. There is an ample endowment, the income of which makes possible the development of an important collection in these fields.

186. THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO, Cincinnati, a privately sustained and controlled institution, is engaged in the

collection and preservation of materials relating to the history and antiquities of America, particularly of the Ohio Valley. Its library, temporarily housed at the general library of the University of Cincinnati, comprises about 37,000 books; many rare old maps; over 1600 bound volumes of rare local newspapers; and many manuscripts, including sixteen collections of private papers of historically important individuals. The society occasionally publishes or sponsors the publication of documentary volumes, such as The Correspondence of John Cleves Symmes, Founder of the Miami Purchase (1926), and the reprint (1928) of the pamphlet, printed in London in 1720, on Some Considerations on the Consequences of the French Settling Colonies on the Mississippi. It has also published considerable original material in the Quarterly, issued during the years 1906-1923, and to a lesser extent in the booklet published annually thereafter. A brief history of the society is included in an account of the celebration of its centennial, February 11, 1931, in Museum Echoes, publication of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, March, 1931.

187. MARIETTA COLLEGE includes in its library a special collection of over 19,000 volumes on the history of the Northwest Territory; documents of the Ohio Company of Associates, including original minutes of meetings, surveys, and surveyors' notes; correspondence of Rufus Putnam, John Mathews, William Rufus Putnam, and others; diaries; and miscellaneous papers.

188. OBERLIN COLLEGE maintains a library which contained on August 31, 1930, over 530,000 books and pamphlets, bound and unbound, including unique products of the Indian missionary presses; approximately 7,600 unbound volumes of newspapers; and extensive files of periodicals, maps, charts, photographs, and prints. Accessions of the year previous included long sought out-of-print books; partial or complete sets of periodicals; a group of historical romances of the period, 1830-1850, purchased for the Spanish collection with the aid of grants from the faculty Committee on Productive Research and from the American Council of Learned Societies; and letters and manuscript journals of an Oberlin pioneer medical missionary in Siam and other gifts indicative of an interest on the part of the college in the preservation of original materials relating to Oberlin individuals and organizations.

189. THE OHIO HISTORY CONFERENCE, an organization of official representatives of the various societies and institutions in the state interested in historical endeavor, holds annual meetings under the auspices of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, and maintains a standing Committee on Cooperation, which, at a meeting held at Columbus, November 1, 1930, endorsed proposals for the preparation of a sesqui-centennial state history, for the publication of a series of monographs on Ohio history, and for the calendaring or photostating of Ohio materials in libraries outside the state.

190. THE OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Columbus, is actively developing a library and a museum centering about the history and archaeology of Ohio and the old Northwest Territory.

In the library special emphasis is being placed upon the collection of newspapers published in Ohio, over 2,000 volumes having been added in a single year recently, bringing the total for Ohio to 15,000 volumes, and for all areas represented, to about 20,000. Progress is also being made in the collection of manuscript material, a notable recent accession being the Executive Journal of the Northwest Territory, 1788-1803, which in part covers a period of which no record was thought to be in existence. The library also has the task of arranging and caring for several thousand pieces of manuscript material, including executive documents, recently transferred to its custody from the basement of the state capitol building. It has recently put into operation a system for the preservation and use of maps that has so far proved very satisfactory. All maps are mounted on muslin or linen, and the smaller ones bound in the form of atlases. The larger maps are mounted on easels, where they are shielded from dust and easily handled.

The museum includes an archaeological department, with collections, largely the product of systematic field exploration, representing the mound-builder and other prehistoric cultures of the Ohio Valley, and a historical department, with pioneer and historical collections.

The society publishes occasional works such as the Archaeological Atlas of Ohio (1914), and the five-volume work containing the Diary and Letters of Rutherford Birchard Hayes (1922-1925); a Historical Quarterly including some bibliographical and documentary material; Museum Echoes, a popular monthly; and a booklet descriptive of the society's activities and aims. At the annual meeting of the society in March, 1931, the secretary announced the preparation and publication of the first volume of Ohio Historical Collections, and the preparation of two additional volumes for early issue. The society expects eventually to publish lists of its newspapers and guides to its manuscripts. It owns a photostat machine.

The annual Ohio History Conference, referred to above, was inaugurated at a meeting called by the society.

191. OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, is developing its general and departmental libraries for research as well as instructional purposes, but without special emphasis, apparently, on any one field in the scope of this survey. The Graduate Council spends from \$10,000 to \$15,000 every biennium for the purchase of source material. This amount is supplemented by purchases of individual departments from departmental allotments. For material needed in connection with the research work of professors and graduate students a portion of the general funds of the main library is expended. The building of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society is located on the university campus and its collections are available to university students and faculty.

192. THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CINCINNATI maintains a general collection of books and pamphlets, now numbering over a million items, including a good collection of material on Ohio Valley history; a very fine collection of books classified as "Theological and Religious," that is being enlarged with the aid of the income from a special fund; and exceptionally well developed groups of material, for a public library, in art, science, industry, and genealogy.

In addition there are files of Cincinnati newspapers to date; over 80,000 pictures, photographs, and prints; and about 50,000 lantern slides. The library by tacit agreement leaves certain fields to the special care of other libraries in the city. It maintains a separate card index of genealogical material, which now contains about 100,000 analytical references; another of lantern slides; and a number of special indexes to such materials as reproductions of portraits and famous paintings in folio books, and poetry not covered by Granger's Index.

193. THE TOLEDO MUSEUM OF ART is actively building up collections of considerable extent and variety, including paintings, sculpture, prints, early printed books and manuscripts, ceramics, glass, both ancient and modern, and Egyptian, classical, and Oriental art, all of which may be considered to a certain extent research collections. In coöperation with the University of Michigan and the Cleveland Museum of Art, it is supporting an expedition in Mesopotamia which recently unearthed a cache of two hundred perfect tetradrachmae. It is hoped that the tetradrachmae may be divided between Bagdad, Toledo, Cleveland, and Michigan. Lists of some of the museum's collections are printed in its Museum News, in its annual catalog of accessions, and separately.

194. THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI maintains general and auxiliary libraries embracing all fields of university studies, and strongest, from the present point of view, in the classical languages, literatures, and civilizations. The general library coöperates with the U. S. Bureau of Standards in a study of the deterioration of book paper; avoids duplication of special material available in other leading libraries in the city; and provides quarters for the library and museum of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. Occasional guides to materials are published by the university, such as the bibliography of source material in European history since classical times, in its Studies, Vol. 10, Pt. 3. Through a special gift for research work received by the university in 1930, a large sum of money has been made available for the development of the library in the fields of the classics; the Romance, German, and English languages; philosophy; history; economics; and mathematics -- all of which departments were specifically named in the deed of gift.

195. THE WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Cleveland, is actively developing a library, now including some 200,000 books and pamphlets bearing on American history; an extensive collection of manuscripts; newspaper files now numbering from ten to twelve thousand volumes, including early issues; and a museum of materials pertaining to the culture and home life of the American Indians, early colonists, and pioneers of the West. In the development of the library, special emphasis is placed on genealogy, which is represented here by one of the largest collections in the country; material bearing on the old Northwest; French and Indian Wars; the Loyalists before and during the American Revolution; Washingtoniana; War of 1812; Civil War; slavery; Lincolniana; Spanish-American War; World War; Ohio territorial and state history; the history of communistic societies, especially that of the Shakers; historical costumes; and

Arctic explorations. Noteworthy 'accessions are described or listed in the society's annual Publications.

196. WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, has a system of five libraries, whose activities, together with those of the Cleveland Public Library, are being correlated in such a way as "to prevent loss of motion and to farm out different fields of activity and avoid duplication." Among collections maintained by the university libraries is an exceptionally complete body of law reports from all countries using the English legal system.

197. Mention may also be made of the Akron Art Institute; the Allen County Historical and Archaeological Society, Lima, which maintains a small library and museum; the Butler Art Institute, Youngstown; the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts; the Dayton Art Institute; the Hudson Library and Historical Society; the Ohio State Library, Columbus, possessor of papers of a number of Ohio state and national figures; Ohio University, Athens, whose library includes late 17th and early 18th century literature; the Rowfant Club, Cleveland, publisher in past years of bibliographical and original material, and listed among publishing book clubs in a current book trade directory; the Tallmadge Historical Society, possessor of a large collection of manuscripts pertaining to local history; and the Tuscarawas County Historical Association, in possession of manuscripts on early Schoenbrunn history. Information about earlier developments in the state in the field of local history is to be found in the series of articles on "Historical Activities in the Old Northwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1-7 (1914-1920).

Indiana

198. THE ART ASSOCIATION OF INDIANAPOLIS maintains collections in the John Herron Art Institute that illustrate, briefly, the long story of man's artistic production from the early civilizations to the present time. They include a group of objects from Egypt, supplemented by casts; pottery and fragments of sculpture from Cyprus; Assyrian tablets; small Greek and Roman vases; early glass; various objects from China, Japan, India and the Near East; and porcelains, glass and furniture from Europe and America. The painting collection includes a group of primitive Italian and Flemish pictures and a large number of recent and contemporary American and European canvases. A good collection of prints and textiles is being developed. As an art school is associated with the art museum every effort is made to help the students use the collections for study purposes. The usual activities, such as lectures, lecture courses and art appreciation classes are given for the general public. Accessions and activities are published in the Bulletins and the Annual Reports.

199. EARLHAM COLLEGE, Richmond, maintains in its library a special collection of Quaker material, supposedly the best in that part of the country, including probably over 3,000 books, and a fairly good assortment of bound Quaker periodicals and of Yearly Meeting

minutes, especially those of near-by meetings, but not as yet including all the recent publications by and about Friends. The library also includes many 17th century and other early tracts.

200. THE INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, which hitherto maintained no library of its own, recently received a bequest from the late Delavan Smith, of Indianapolis, of the library of his father, William Henry Smith, and of funds which the society has voted to preserve as an endowment. Moreover the trustees of the Indiana World War Memorial, at Indianapolis, have invited the society to establish its library in the main building of the Memorial Plaza, where splendid exhibition, library, and storage rooms will be available. Here, as soon as the Memorial is completed, which may not be before 1933, the society plans to establish its library, which will specialize in manuscripts and the rarer printed material not available to the State Library, and to develop a historical museum. In the meantime it has embarked upon the policy of collecting and preserving drawings, photographs, and other materials relating to important buildings of the state, as in the case of the School for the Blind, at Indianapolis, before its demolition recently, and of gathering information about the oldest and most important wooden bridges in the state, with a view of promoting their preservation as parts of the highway system or as historical monuments.

The society is largely responsible for the beginning of a scientific survey and excavation of the prehistoric remains of the state, having joined with the Historical Bureau in such an enterprise, with the financial assistance, beginning in 1928, of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington. Also, in coöperation with the Society of Indiana Pioneers, it sponsors an annual Indiana History Conference, whose influence is marked in various directions, including the bringing to light of historical material. It is preparing for publication the letters of Jonathan Jennings, first governor of the state, and it coöperates with the History Department of Indiana University, in the publication of the quarterly, Indiana Magazine of History, and with the Historical Bureau, in the publication of the monthly Indiana History Bulletin. Also, it is said to have started the movement for the publication of territorial records of the states in the archives at Washington, referred to in the foregoing statement about the U. S. Department of State.

201. THE INDIANA LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT, Indianapolis, embraces the State Library, the Historical Bureau, and the Legislative Bureau.

The State Library maintains general collections, most fully developed in the fields of United States and general history, sociology, political science, education, economics, and technology, and including more gradually developing collections in literature, art, and science. Its outstanding special collection relates to Indiana and is segregated in the Division of Indiana History and Archives. Here are assembled all available printed and manuscript materials relating to the history of the state, including newspapers, of which there are now about 6,000 volumes and the recent and current issues of 104 Indiana papers, and manuscripts and archives, its present holdings of which approximate 150,000 items, chiefly manuscripts. The bulk of the noncurrent state archives, of which the

state library is custodian by law, was in 1931 still in storage in the various departments of origin, but with the prospect of concentration upon completion of the new Library and Historical Department building authorized by the General Assembly of 1929. In the meantime the Indiana division of the State Library continues active in the collection of non-official materials and in the calendaring, in coöperation with other historical agencies in the Upper Mississippi Valley, of material relating to this region in the archives at Washington. The Library Occurrent, issued quarterly by the State Library, regularly lists its accessions of Indiana documents. A catalog of official publications of the state is projected but is not to be expected for several years.

The Historical Bureau is primarily an agency for the publication of Indiana documentary and historical material. It recently issued a bibliography of the laws of Indiana, 1788-1917, and had a volume on the boundaries of Indiana in preparation. From 1916 to 1931 the bureau, or its predecessor, the Indiana Historical Commission, published seventeen volumes, eleven of which are devoted largely to documentary material. It also promotes interest in state and local historical societies and in archaeological work, devoting its monthly Indiana History Bulletin largely to developments in these fields, and coöperating with the Indiana Historical Society, with assistance from the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, in the conduct of archaeological field work.

The Legislative Bureau publishes the Year Book of the State of Indiana; and rosters of state and local officers and statistical reports in pamphlet form.

202. INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Bloomington, maintains excellent collections, in its libraries, of materials relating to Indiana history, and a historical museum. In the former are included about 2,700 volumes of Indianapolis and other newspapers, 62 newspapers being currently received; and several thousand manuscripts, both originals and photostat copies of papers relating to territorial history in War Department archives and the Library of Congress. The museum, gradually developed in recent years, now includes an unusually complete set of objects, such as plows, oxen yokes, grain cradles, home-made coffee mills, and a century-old, hand-made wagon, depicting pioneer life on an Indiana farm. The Department of History publishes, in coöperation with the Indiana Historical Society, the quarterly Indiana Magazine of History, which includes some documentary material, and a member of the department, Dr. Logan Esarey, possesses a check-list and history, in manuscript form, of all newspapers of the state.

In other fields exceptional interest is indicated on the part of the university libraries in the development of special collections on architecture, Dante, contemporary drama, and Lincoln; and on the fine arts, classics, education, 18th century history and literature, European War, folklore, international relations, and mathematics.

203. THE INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY maintains a collection, now numbering upwards of 2,700 bound volumes of newspapers, mostly local, including Indianapolis papers from the first issue in 1822. A recent bequest will make possible the building up of a collection

of books on the art of home-making which is expected to become one of the most complete of its kind in the country. Efforts are being made to arouse local interest in the making of bequests for similarly building up various special collections, particularly along the lines of business, industry, the arts, the social sciences, and the humanities. The field of collection is divided with other local institutions according to usual geographical or functional considerations.

204. THE LINCOLN HISTORICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION, Fort Wayne, is actively building up a noteworthy collection of material of all kinds associated with or referring to Abraham Lincoln. It was established and endowed by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, whose officials and agents have for many years been gathering such material, with a view of making a systematic and concerted effort to build up an outstanding collection of Lincolniana. A number of notable private collections have been acquired by purchase or otherwise, and copies have been made, by the director, of thousands of pertinent records in the county court houses of Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. The collections are housed in the Lincoln Museum and Library, dedicated February 11, 1931. They are described in a leaflet issued by the foundation and in the February, 1931, number of the company's monthly, Life with the Lincoln.

205. THE MENNONITE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GOSHEN COLLEGE, Goshen, is building up in its special field a library now numbering approximately two thousand volumes; publishing a quarterly review, begun in 1927, which occasionally includes documentary material; and preparing a series of volumes on Anabaptist and Mennonite history, the first volume of which, a bibliography of Mennonitica Americana, 1727-1928, has already been published. The society has acquired from the estate of the late Bishop John F. Funk the extensive correspondence and records of the Mennonite Publishing Company, as well as the private correspondence and manuscripts left by Bishop Funk.

206. THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, Notre Dame, has special collections of Danteana and Hiberniana; of material, including maps and photographs, relating to South America; and an extensive collection of manuscript material relating to the history of the Roman Catholic Church in America, including original letters, diaries, and other documents, in English, French, German, and Spanish, relating mainly to the establishment of the church in the United States, and photostat copies of documents in the archives of Spain and Mexico.

207. Mention may also be made of certain agencies whose activities, or available information about them, do not warrant separate statement in this connection.

There are increasingly numerous and active regional and local historical societies in the state, whose officers and directors are occasionally listed in the Indiana History Bulletin, as in May, 1930, when nearly 70 such societies were reported, and whose activities are described in detail in the monthly issues of that publication. They range in development as collecting and preserving agencies, from the society that does little more than hold meetings,

to the society that maintains considerable museum and library collections in permanent quarters, as does the Northern Indiana Historical Society at South Bend, with a considerable group in between making the most of exhibition space or rooms available in libraries, county courthouses, or other public buildings. Information about the backgrounds of historical work in the state is available in the series of articles on "Historical Activities in the Old Northwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1-7 (1914-1920).

Among other agencies may be noted the Indiana Department of Conservation, under whose direction the old village of Spring Mill has been restored in all respects as nearly as possible to its physical condition of early days.

Illinois

208. THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN ASSOCIATION, Springfield, formerly the Lincoln Centennial Association, is active in the collection and publication of information and materials, particularly along hitherto unexplored lines, relating to Abraham Lincoln. Its publications for six years, beginning in 1925, include annual volumes of Papers, devoted to new information and interpretative studies; seven daily records of Lincoln's life during the years 1854 to 1861; twenty-one regular and two special Bulletins, which deal with a wide variety of topics; and a volume containing New Letters and Papers of Lincoln, published under the auspices of the association by the Houghton Mifflin Company in 1930. Several other books of value are reported in the making.

209. THE ARCHIVES DIVISION of the Illinois State Library, Springfield, is specially staffed and equipped, under the direction of the secretary of state, to care for noncurrent state archives. Any official files not in daily use may at the discretion of the archivist and the heads of the several departments of origin be assembled here, and many of the archives of especial historical interest, including all those of the office of the secretary of state, are now so concentrated. The class of material commonly described as public documents is included in the archives, but the collection and preservation of unofficial materials, both printed and manuscript, is left to such institutions as the State Historical Library.

"The division attempts to round out its collections, not only by deposits from other state offices, but also by endeavoring to make sure that reports of commissions, especially when presented in printed form, actually get filed; that memoranda of important verbal decisions are preserved; that the records of defunct bureaus and commissions are not lost; that governors and other persons going out of office do not take with their personal correspondence files records of public interest." To facilitate both the interpretation and further development of its holdings, the division has charted the evolution of state administration and its by-products of records.

The division shows a keen appreciation of the importance of county and other local records also. It calls attention to the

general inadequacy of measures taken to insure their preservation, and offers to advise and cooperate with local authorities in every way possible to remedy the situation. It cannot provide storage facilities for any great body of local records, but it urges local authorities to send any records of particular historical value to Springfield for safekeeping, or for reproduction at the state's expense, in order not only to insure their preservation, but also to centralize such source material for the benefit of those who cannot visit the various county seats. A few county records have been committed to its care.

A full account of the work of the division is available in a recently published thirty-two-page pamphlet.

210. THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO maintains ever enlarging collections of paintings, sculpture, prints, illuminations, ceramics, ivories, wood carvings, rugs, textiles, coins, jewels, and countless other types of objects representing the products in the fields of the fine and the decorative arts of many cultures, oriental and occidental, ancient and modern. It also maintains growing libraries of art and architecture, including much material for research, and a number of departmental libraries. In all parts of its field the institute engages in scientific research the results of which appear in monographs, catalogues-*raisonnés*, illustrated catalogs of its exhibitions, and a Bulletin published nine months in the year. Lantern slides, photographs, colored prints, and other representations of objects in its collections are available for loan.

211. AUGUSTANA COLLEGE AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Rock Island, has a special interest in the history of the Swedish element in America, as reflected by its noteworthy collections of Swedish language newspapers of the United States and Canada and of the letters and papers of pioneer Swedish-American pastors. Related fields are represented by such special collections as the Nils Forsander library of church history and the Swan memorial library of Swedish literature and of rare 16th and 17th century books.

212. THE CAXTON CLUB, Chicago, a book lovers' club devoted to "the literary study and promotion of the arts pertaining to the production of books," occasionally publishes, for distribution to its members by subscription, reprints of rare items such as that issued in 1923 of the original London edition, 1761, of the English version of Charlevoix's Journal of a Voyage to North America.

213. THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY maintains an extensive library of books and other printed material relating chiefly to Chicago but also to the history of the state and to general United States history, including special collections on Lincoln, Lewis and Clark, the Mormons in Illinois, and railroads; important manuscript collections, following the same lines, numbering some 50,000 items; and an historical museum with special Illinois, Chicago, Lincoln, and pioneer life collections, including much pictorial material. The society is normally active in the collection of all kinds of material in its field, paying particular attention to the usual and ordinary phases of life, but at present, with plans for a new building pending, it is concentrating on the arrangement and

cataloging of its present holdings. It publishes much source material in its Collections, not infrequently devoting whole volumes or series to such documents as the Edwards papers and the diary of James K. Polk, and original material is sometimes presented or described on a smaller scale in its occasional pamphlets. A list of its publications is available in print.

214. THE CHICAGO MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY maintains a collection of over 150,000 books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and other material relating to municipal administration and legislation in cities of the United States and other parts of the civilized world, including city charters and municipal ordinances, and proceedings or transactions of city councils or boards of aldermen.

215. THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY maintains a general collection of over a million and a half volumes, including local and middle west historical material, a considerable collection of the older series of English dramas, Shakespeareana, etc., but it does not attempt the development of collections of such completeness as would serve the research student, because of a definite division of the local field with the Newberry and John Crerar libraries. It maintains special indexes to certain collections, including those of portraits, music, architecture, and the drama.

216. THE ELBERT H. GARY LAW LIBRARY, Chicago, is building up an already comprehensive collection of modern continental law, representing most, if not all, European countries, and particularly rich in Roman law material; fair working collections of ancient, Oriental, primitive, and medieval law, international law, jurisprudence and philosophy of law, criminal law and criminology, Latin-American law, and legal bibliography; and collections, intended to cover their field, of modern Anglo-American law and legal history. The foreign collections are described, with passing reference to others, in the report of the 1928 conference of the National Association of State Libraries, published in the Bulletin of the American Library Association, September, 1928, and separately.

217. THE FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Chicago, is developing extensive collections, with collateral libraries totalling over 90,000 volumes, in the fields of anthropology, botany, geology, and zoölogy. Much of the museum's interest is devoted to American archaeology and ethnology. Its collections in this field include noteworthy examples of material from Peru, Argentine, the Amazon and Orinoco basins; from the Maya, Toltec, Zapotec, and Aztec areas; and from the greater part of North America, embracing especially the Southwest, the Plains area, the Woodland area, the Northwest Coast and Eskimo areas, and the various archaeological areas. A special Hall of North American Archaeology was reported in process of installation early in 1931. The museum conducted excavations in southwestern Colorado in 1930, with the expectation of continuing this work for two more seasons. Additions are made from time to time to the various fields, so that each area will be well rounded.

The museum publishes an Anthropological Series, recent numbers of which deal with such subjects as Melanesian shell money (1929),

geophagy (1930), and the ethnology of the Mayas of southern and central Honduras (1930).

218. THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO, affiliated with the Field Museum, includes among its objects the accumulation of works on geography, or photographs of scenery, industries, and people.

219. THE ILLINOIS CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Chicago, publishes Mid-America (formerly the Illinois Catholic Historical Review), a quarterly which usually includes bibliographical matter, and documentary material such as "Espinosa's Diary" and "Charles Gilpin's Journal," in the April and October numbers, respectively, 1930.

220. THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY and THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Springfield, the latter being organized as a department of the library, maintain extensive collections of material relating chiefly to Illinois and Western history and including special groups of Lincolniana and genealogies. Besides books and pamphlets, the library collects maps; newspapers, of which it has over five thousand volumes; manuscripts, its large holdings of which are being cataloged and otherwise gotten into better shape for preservation and use; and historical objects and pictures, though the institution disclaims being in any sense a museum. From time to time public appeals are made for original materials, and the organization and development of county and other local historical societies in affiliation with the state body is systematically promoted.

The library sometimes publishes noteworthy guides to its own collections, such as the alphabetical catalog, by author, title, and subject, of all its collections (1900), and the list of genealogical works in the library (1914), and supplement (1918). A special series of its Collections is devoted to bibliographies or inventories revelatory of holdings of various groups of depositories, such as the volumes on Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois (1910), Travel and Description (1914), and the County Archives of Illinois (1915). A cumulative index to all the library's and the society's publications to 1928 was recently published.

The library's Collections, now numbering some twenty-one volumes, which are edited at the University of Illinois, Urbana, are devoted in the main to the publication of source material, in separately numbered, expensable Virginia, Lincoln, British, Executive, Constitutional, Biographical, Law, and Statistical series. Some original material appears also in the Transactions of the society, published annually by the library, and in the Journal published quarterly by the society. A list of the publications of the library and society appears in each number of the Journal.

221. THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY, Chicago, maintains an extensive reference collection in a field defined as that of "the natural, physical, and social sciences and their applications." With three exceptions, theology, philology, and law, all subjects comprehended by a broad interpretation of the field of the social sciences are represented. The acquisition of research material in all the selected fields is emphasized, and very few general compilations and textbooks are purchased. It is the purpose of the directors to

develop the library as symmetrically as possible within the limits set, but they do not hesitate to take advantage of exceptional opportunities, having thus made several purchases which make the library notably strong in certain subjects. Unusual attention also is given to the collection of files of scientific and technical periodicals, both American and foreign.

Among noteworthy acquisitions in fields here under survey may be mentioned the private library of Professor R. T. Ely, consisting of some 10,000 books and pamphlets, relating for the most part to American labor and social movements; the private library of the late Mr. C. V. Gerritsen of Amsterdam, consisting of about 33,000 books and pamphlets on social and economic subjects, especially finance, banking, labor, and socialism, and including a distinct collection of nearly 6,000 books and pamphlets on the social, political, and legal status of women; and a recently acquired collection of about 300 pieces covering the subject of early railroading in Chicago, especially derived from the Galena and Chicago Railway and the Illinois Central Railroad. Relatively complete apparatus is reported available in the history of science and of the useful arts, and increased strength is aimed at in collections of public documents already broadly representative, particularly in the field of economics, of many American and foreign official agencies.

The library maintains a number of special card catalogs and indexes to materials in its own and other collections; issues many special reference lists; and occasionally publishes more comprehensive guides, such as its list of books on the history of science (1911) and supplement (1917), and its catalog of French economic documents from the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries (1918). Its bibliographical publications are intended primarily for the readers, but it is hoped that as the size of the library increases such publications may become of use to scholars and libraries elsewhere.

Fuller information about the library is available in a Handbook, the second edition of which was issued in 1929.

222. KNOX COLLEGE, Galesburg, is developing, with the continued assistance of the donor, Edward Caldwell of New York, and others, the so-called Finley collection of books and documents relating to the Mississippi Valley in the early French and English periods.

A catalog of this collection, together with a bibliography of the discovery and exploration of the Mississippi Valley, was published by the college in 1924, and a second edition of the catalog, in 1928.

223. THE McCORMICK HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION is maintaining and developing at the McCormick Agricultural Library, Chicago, an extensive collection of printed, manuscript, and museum materials on a wide range of subjects centering about the activities and fields of interest of Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor of the reaper, and the McCormick family. Among its printed materials, which comprise about 10,000 items, are a number of distinctive groups, including: agricultural literature, chiefly American and English, which is exceptionally complete for the history of the development of agricultural machinery and affords a variety of information on the general development of agriculture; and select collections, including rare and otherwise valuable items, of Virginiana, and of materials

relating to the history of Illinois and Chicago and to the development of the Presbyterian Church in the Northwest from 1859 to 1920.

Prominent among its million manuscripts is an extensive collection of McCormick family personal papers dating from about 1779 to 1920. The smaller portion, down to 1850, pertains mainly to life in Virginia. The larger portion, after 1850, while in a sense more concerned with the interests of the family in the Mississippi Valley than elsewhere, covers their activities in many other regions. The whole ranges over a variety of subjects, chiefly agricultural, economic, political, religious, and social in character.

Voluminous files of records of the McCormick reaper companies, covering the period 1831 to 1902, constitute another important group of original materials. They consist of letters received and sent, ledgers of orders, sales, deliveries, cash books, day books, patent records, and other papers, the whole presenting a continuous and detailed story of the development of a great international economic organization, and offering valuable source material for the study of the evolution of manufacturing, advertising, sales, distribution, accounting, harvesting machinery, cereal culture, transportation, the relations of capital and labor, and the settlement and development of the Middle West.

Another considerable group of papers, dating from 1737 to 1880, is classed as Virginiana. They consist of correspondence, ledgers, accounts, plantation records, and the like, and relate to almost every phase of life in Virginia. They are of special interest for the iron industry, local commerce, social life, legal practice, War of 1812, slavery, secession movement, Civil War, politics, land speculation, Presbyterian Church, canals, railroads, education, and agriculture.

There is also a considerable collection of illustrations, relating particularly to agricultural machinery, besides an extensive collection of agricultural machines, chiefly showing the evolution of harvesting implements, in the forms of originals, replicas, and models. Practically all the material in the library is arranged and available for use by anyone doing serious research. Some 7,000 of the printed items have been cataloged, and about 100,000 of the McCormick family personal papers calendared. Photostat service is available and extensively used.

224. THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY, Chicago, founded by Julius Rosenwald, in 1926, and originally known as the Rosenwald Industrial Museum, aims to reveal on a large scale, by means of moving machinery, replicas, models, dioramas, paintings, charts, photographs, moving pictures, and other devices contributing to the representation of evolutionary sequences, the technical ascent of man. It is conceived along the lines laid down by the Deutsches Museum and other great technical museums of Europe, but will attempt, besides presenting machines in motion, to illuminate the social phases and cultural aspects of science and technology. The old Fine Arts Building of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 is being reproduced in stone, on the old site in Jackson Park, for the use of the museum, and extensive exhibits, that are expected eventually to be worth at least thirty million dollars are in course of preparation or acquisition. For further information, see the

museum's annual reports and an article by the director published in the Scientific Monthly, June, 1929, and separately.

225. THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY, Chicago, is further developing already noteworthy reference and research collections in its special field, that, chiefly, of certain branches of the humanities and of history. The foundations are laid in especially strong collections relating to English and American history and literature, the North American Indian (the Edward E. Ayer Collection), genealogy, and the origin and development of printing (the John M. Wing Foundation); a fairly good collection of music scores and of books about music; and the collection on European linguistics made in the middle of the 19th century by Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte. Smaller collections of note within these broader groups include: some sixty editions of Ptolemy's Geography; 15th century books, important both as texts and as monuments of early printing; early English prose romances, Arthurian romances, and materials relating to Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton; and narratives of Indian captivities, Revolutionary War pamphlets, and diaries and narratives of overland journeys.

The library is steadily continuing its efforts, with the assistance of specialists in the several fields concerned, to strengthen its collections in the above subjects and in certain others in the fields of English and American history and literature. Each year it acquires a considerable number of books and manuscripts of more than ordinary rarity and importance in a scholarly collection. Among noteworthy recent additions are collections relating to the French Revolution, American slavery, facsimiles of illuminated manuscripts, the literature of North Friesland, Celtic history and literature, and folklore of the Celtic and Romance countries. Many thousands of pages of transcripts and photostat prints from Spanish, Mexican, and other archives have been added in the past fifteen years to the Edward E. Ayer collection of material relating to America and the North American Indian, the total number of pages now being nearly three hundred thousand.

Important additions are also made annually to the collection of printing and the graphic arts. Every year, beginning in 1926, the library has sent a representative abroad to canvass the leading European book markets for incunabula for the John M. Wing Foundation, and, more or less incidentally, 16th century books. In 1930 were purchased 317 of the former, and 286 of the latter, bringing the library's totals in these classes to 1,650 and 1,680 respectively.

The library maintains a number of special card catalogs of its collections, and supplies multigraphed cards to six subscribing libraries. An important piece of recent work has been the cataloging of the library's collection of about 1,650 incunabula. It occasionally publishes check-lists or catalogs of its special collections, such as those already issued embracing English books printed before 1641, English poetry, English drama, 15th century books, constitutional convention journals, Revolutionary War pamphlets, narratives of Indian captivity, and manuscript maps in the Ayer collection. Hispanic-American manuscript material in the Ayer collection is listed in the Hispanic American Historical Review, February, 1930.

226. NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Evanston, maintains general and departmental libraries with research collections in the fields of the Greek, Roman, and German classics; law; commerce; and Mexican and South American history, including Bolivian and other Hispanic-American collections of manuscripts. It has a Bureau of Business Research, established in 1919, and an Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities.

227. THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, with the aid of a fund supplied by the General Education Board, recently undertook a thoroughgoing survey of itself, with a view, among other things, of stimulating and directing the growth of its libraries and other collections of materials in accordance with the needs and ultimate objectives of research as outlined by its various departments or faculties. No little of the findings of the survey is revealed by a statement prepared for the present purpose by the Library Administration, but because of lack of space here, and of the fact that the results of the Chicago survey are expected to be made generally available early in 1932, the merest indication of what is evidently a varied, extensive, and newly defined and accelerated development must suffice here.

Among the broader fields or subjects represented by growing collections, that range in extent and importance from fair working collections to exceptionally rich bodies of research material, may be noted the classics, art, philosophy, comparative philology, Oriental, Romance, Germanic, and English languages and literatures (including American), New Testament, church history, and religious education, in the humanities; anthropology, commerce and economics, education, geography, history, law, political science, social service, and sociology, in the social sciences; and among tools of research useful in these and other fields, bibliography.

The more specifically indicated continuing or projected collecting activities in the field of the humanities include: the amassing of all material of merit on the history of architecture in the United States, and the building up of a great photographic collection, of slides and prints, analogous to the Frick Art Reference Library in New York or the Sir Robert Witt Library in London; extensive additions of source materials in the fields of comparative and classical philology useful, for examples, in the preparation of a Semantic Dictionary of the Indo-European Languages, and in studies of the administration of justice in Greece and of Roman life and religion; the enrichment, in large measure by means of exploration and excavation projects abroad, of the library and museum collections in the field of Oriental languages and literatures, including those of the Oriental Institute Museum representing the early civilizations of the Near East and to some extent the Far East; the discovery and acquisition of all available New Testament manuscripts and first editions of all the great revisions of the English Bible, and the collection of a Corpus of Byzantine Iconography; the completion of a collection of photostats of Chaucer manuscripts, that of the Canterbury Tales being now complete, and the acquisition of photostats and digests of life records of Chaucer as these are revealed in a search of the Public Record Office, London, and of other British repositories; the strengthening of Nicholas Bacon muniments; the stressing of Irish county histories,

publications of local antiquarian societies, and folk-lore, in Celtic research; and the completion of a collection of American drama now ninety per cent full.

Similarly there may be noted the stressing of the philological side of the Germanic languages and literatures, as well as the building up or recent acquisition of special collections of sub-literary fiction, annuals and gift books, special authors (notably Johannes Geiler von Kaiserberg), dialect grammars and dictionaries, and especially folk songs, present holdings of which include nearly 180,000 photostat pieces; the enrichment, in the field of the Romance languages and literatures, of already noteworthy collections of Arthurian romances, minor poems of the poet Wace, the Chanson de Roland, and other Old French and Provencal material, Balzac (center of a special Balzac Project), Italian literature of the 16th century, the old Spanish language, particularly syntax, and the literature of the Golden Age, especially Calderon; and the further development of facilities in related fields or subjects, such as phonetics, for the study of which a finely equipt laboratory is provided, and the teaching of modern languages.

Collections in the fields of the social sciences are being augmented as, for examples merely, in anthropology, through the conduct of an archaeological survey of Illinois, newly developed interests in Mexican, Malaysian, and African ethnology, archaeology, and related subjects, and the recording of field observations of American Indian linguistics; in commerce and economics, through enrichment of the collections in economic history and theory, including the enlargement of an already huge file of classified and indexed fugitive materials, and through newly defined efforts to collect the source materials of the development and operations of industries that play a large part in the life of the Middle West; in education, through the acquisition of all American documentary and serial material, scientific studies of reading, English, and arithmetic, and a representative text-book collection; in history, through aiming at completeness of sources for the study of the ancient world, building up the less complete accumulations of medieval sources in hand, and stressing, for the modern period, such subjects or fields as pre-war diplomacy, the World War, post-war Europe, the Russian Revolution, the French Revolution, Lafayette, English colonial history, and various phases of American history, centering, in recent years about the history of the South and of Chicago and its hinterland; and in law, political science, social service, and sociology, through the assemblage of all available public documents, organization reports, statistical studies, and other materials appropriate to these fields.

Among collections being developed with the interests of more than one of the aforementioned fields in view may be noted particularly that of public documents, in which the aim is to include all important issues of government and social organizations the world over; that of newspapers important for the history of the French Revolution, colonial history, the history of the South, the Civil War, the history of the Middle West, and the World War; that of maps, intended eventually to embrace the available map resources of the world having value for research; that of serials, following an exhaustive faculty assessment of the output past and present in

this field; and a newly planned special collection of materials on the history of science.

In the bibliographical field the university is active both in the elaboration and enlargement of its library apparatus and in the production of bibliographies and other guides to materials. Recent products or projects of the latter class include such aids to research as Assyrian and Demotic dictionaries; a descriptive list of American New Testament manuscripts; a descriptive catalog of manuscripts and papyri in the university libraries; a dictionary of the American drama; an historical dictionary of American English and one of the Older Scottish Tongue, designed to do for the American and Scottish languages what the Oxford Dictionary does for the English language; a survey of the manuscript sources of the literature of early Ireland; a union list of newspapers in the libraries of metropolitan Chicago; a Balzac bibliography; a centralized file of photographs and descriptions of artifact materials representing Upper Mississippi Valley archaeology; and a union catalog of manuscript and out-of-print sources for the history of Christianity on American frontiers.

Among projected source publications may be noted a text of the oldest attainable Syriac translation of the Old Testament and definitive editions of Plato, Chaucer, and Balzac, and among actual publications of the same class, a new American translation of the Bible, and volumes entitled respectively, Sumerian Lexical Texts from the Temple School of Nippur, Inscriptions from Adab, and The Baptists on the American Frontier, the last-named being the first number of one of several projected series of source volumes relating to American church history. Both bibliographical and documentary material is included in the twelve or more scholarly journals issued by various departments and agencies of the university.

228. THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Urbana, maintains a general library embracing all fields of knowledge; the Illinois Historical Survey, an agency of the graduate school organized to cultivate the field of Illinois and western history; and several museums and numerous scattered collections illustrative of painting and sculpture, classical archaeology and art, and European and oriental cultures. The aim, particularly of the general library, is to provide suitable facilities for research by faculty members and graduate students, usually along the lines of investigations under way or definitely projected. Its special interests thus far are reflected in noteworthy collections in such fields as the history of American agriculture; Western United States history, particularly that of Illinois; economic theory; transportation; architecture; classical literature and history; Romance and German philology and literature; and Italian biography, genealogy, and local and national history.

Among types of materials sought are maps, of which there are some 3,000 in hand, including photostats of maps relating to America from French archives in Paris; official publications of churches, American educational institutions, railroad corporations, labor unions, and state and municipal governments; early British periodicals; and South American periodicals and laws. Exceptional stress is laid on the collection and preservation of newspapers,

particularly, since 1911, of Illinois newspapers, 220 of which are currently received, and since 1913, of American foreign-language newspapers, 120 of which are currently received. Included also among the present holdings of some 30,000 volumes are originals or photostats of early Illinois newspapers covering practically all the papers available down to 1840. Manuscript materials are also extensively acquired, as in the case of the several thousands of original documents constituting part of the Cavagna library relating to Italian history, and of the many thousands of pages of photostats of material relating to Illinois and western history procured from other American and from European archives and libraries.

Guides to materials are sometimes published, as in the case of the history department's account of "Materials for historical research afforded by the University of Illinois," in the university Bulletin, Vol. 20, No. 1, Sept. 4, 1922, and sometimes prepared in typewritten form, as in the case of a recently compiled list of genealogical and historical material found in the manuscripts of the Cavagna collection of Italian books. The university scientific publications, usually devoted to the products of research, occasionally reproduce source material as such.

229. Mention may also be made of certain other agencies whose activities, or available information about them, do not warrant separate statement in this connection.

Of local historical societies reported in the Handbook of American Historical Societies (1926) as maintaining library and museum collections in more or less permanent quarters, eleven, besides those noted above, representing the counties of Adams, Henry, Kankakee, LaSalle, McLean, Madison, Morgan, Piatt, Quincy, Rock Island, and Woodford, and the city of Evanston, are included in a 1931 list compiled by the Illinois State Historical Library, besides twenty-four others, with or without collections, representing the counties of Bureau, Crawford, Clinton, DeKalb, DeWitt, DuPage, Edgar, Grundy, Hancock, Iroquois, Johnson, Lee, Livingston, McDonough, Macoupin, Montgomery, Peoria, Pike, Schuyler, Tazewell, Will, and Whiteside, and the cities of Aurora and Elgin. Earlier developments in the field of Illinois history are traced in a series of articles on "Historical Activities in the Old Northwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1-7 (1914-1920).

Among other agencies may be noted the Cadmus Club, Galesburg, a limited literary coterie listed in past years among publishing book clubs; and the Order of Bookfellows, Chicago, an informal association of those who read, write, produce, and love books, which publishes a monthly, the Step Ladder, and occasional books and brochures. In a class by itself is the so-called Dickson Mound, in Waterford Township, Fulton County, a prehistoric burial place, excavated and protected by a building, with its skeletal and other remains left as found, through the efforts of Mr. Don F. Dickson of Lewistown, as related by him in Museums, April, 1930.

Michigan

230. THE BURTON HISTORICAL COLLECTION of the Public Library of Detroit is building up a noteworthy body of Americana, with special reference to the history of Detroit from the earliest times to the present; of the old Northwest, especially for the period, 1701-1860; and of those parts of the United States and Canada occupied by the colonial settlements of the French and English or included in their conflicting claims.

With some exceptions the Collection actively seeks all available printed, manuscript, and pictorial material relating to these fields, including newspapers, of which it has about 2,000 bound volumes; originals or copies of manuscripts, for inclusion among the many thousands of items, such as the original papers of prominent citizens of the old Northwest and transcripts or photostats of material in French, British, Canadian, and United States archives and libraries, already assembled here; and photographs, prints, paper money, and other additions to the present extensive collections of material of this class. The Collection was recently made official custodian of early city documents of Detroit, and to it come such unofficial local materials, other than museum objects, as are collected by the Detroit Historical Society. The Collection itself has undertaken, among other things, the photostating of records of the early Catholic parishes, dating back into the French period and rich in material of genealogical and social interest.

Its field of collection is limited, extended, or otherwise defined at certain points in accordance with various circumstances or coöperative agreements. In view of the fact that the general and Clements libraries at the University of Michigan are building up strong collections of newspapers for certain periods and territories, the Collection confines its purchases in this field to local or Michigan papers, with such issues of early trans-Alleghany journals as become available and are within the Collection's means. Nineteen newspapers are currently received. Purchases in the fields of genealogy and local history are made in accordance with a definite agreement entered into some years ago with the general library of the University of Michigan. Under another longstanding agreement, the Collection divides the field of Michigan history with the Michigan Historical Commission, the former undertaking to assemble all available private and personal records and papers of historical value, and the latter devoting itself to the collection of public records and documents.

The Collection participated with four others of the leading historical agencies of the state in a conference called at the invitation of the Detroit Library Commission, in 1925, to discuss policies of collection and of publication, particularly in the field of Michigan history, with a view of coördinating the activities of the institutions concerned. One fruit of this conference was the compilation and publication of a partial census of bound files of Michigan newspapers available in the state, the work centering at the State Library.

The Collection is calendaring several of its groups of personal papers, such as the correspondence of Governor Woodbridge and his family. It occasionally engages in similar activities

coöperatively, as in its calendaring, in association with other historical agencies, of important collections of the New York Historical Society and in the Canadian archives. It issues the Burton Historical Collection Leaflet, a serial devoted in part to the publication of source material, and the Burton Historical Records, a series of volumes, recently begun with the publication of the John Askin Papers, that is planned to continue the publication of documentary material systematically and on a large scale.

231. THE DETROIT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, organized originally in 1922 for the purpose of assisting in the development of the Burton Historical Collection of the Public Library of Detroit, in 1928 added an interest of its own through the establishment and maintenance, in the heart of the city, of a local historical museum. Here is being visualized so far as possible, with all manner of products and paraphernalia of the past, the common life in Detroit and Michigan under the Indian, French, English, and American occupations, especially in the days before the use of power. In a little over two years the number of accessions has reached 2500 and the importance of the museum to visual education and research has become thoroughly established.

232. THE EDISON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Dearborn, the museum and educational institute founded by Henry Ford, is fast nearing completion. After many years of accumulating Americana, or objects ranging from mouse traps to whole buildings illustrative of the industrial and social evolution of America from the earliest days, Mr. Ford has erected a building to house the chronological exhibits, and supplementing this, the historic village of Greenfield. "We are trying," he is quoted as saying, "to assemble a complete series of every kind of article used or made in America from the days of the first settlers down to now. When we are through we shall have reproduced American life as lived."

The Ford collections, already probably the largest of their kind in existence, defy description in a few words. The principal divisions of the main museum, a single room of which covers eight and a half acres, are devoted to agriculture, manufacturing, mining, communication, transportation, power, and the domestic arts, crafts, and customs. Machinery will be shown in operation, and objects associated primarily with war will be conspicuous by their absence. Among important collections now in the museum are series of objects and machines illustrating the development of the automobile, the Edison inventions, electrical equipment, the kodak, the typewriter, lathes, shapers, and milling machines, together with complete chronologies of lighting, spinning and weaving, agricultural implements, and dairy equipment. Masters of the ceramic and cabinet maker's arts are well represented, as is also the work of the ordinary itinerant craftsman. A great variety of every type of household utensil has been gathered, ranging from the earliest colonial to the late empire and Victorian periods. The machine-tool section is particularly complete, as are the power groups. In some industries Mr. Ford has brought from Europe the earlier beginnings of the development, as for examples, the textile industry, the steam engine, and machine tools.

Greenfield Village, with some 45 of the projected 250 buildings in place, is to a large extent literally a collection of original structures, such as churches, schools, shops, mills, and cottages, illustrative of early American life and its English background, besides laboratories, offices, and other buildings used by or associated with noted Americans such as Edison and Burbank. Numerous other historical structures, such as the Wayside Inn and the Burroughs Homestead, are maintained by Mr. Ford in their original locations in various other parts of the country.

Further information about the whole project, including the educational program that the collections are intended primarily to further, may be found in a series of illustrated articles in the Michigan History Magazine (1925-1927), or in reprints of these published by the author, Mr. Henry A. Haigh of Detroit, in a volume entitled The Ford Historical and Pioneer Collections in Dearborn (1927); in illustrated articles in the Ladies Home Journal, August, 1930, the New York Times Magazine, April 5, 1931, and the Dearborn Press, May 21, 1931; and in a note in the American Historical Review, July, 1931.

233. THE EDWARD K. WARREN FOUNDATION, Three Oaks, maintains, besides certain scenic areas, the Chamberlain Memorial Museum, devoted chiefly to the preservation and exhibition of documents and articles illustrative of the pioneer history of Three Oaks and vicinity and of neighboring towns. It contains more than 67,000 articles and a reference library of about 10,000 books and bound pamphlets. That the foundation is interested in developing the museum's present small collection in anthropology may be inferred from its participation in and acquisition of the findings of an expedition that unearthed aboriginal remains on La Cloche Island, Georgian Bay, Ontario, in 1930. The museum publishes a guide to its exhibits, and the foundation, a small periodical entitled Foundation Facts.

234. THE GRAND RAPIDS PUBLIC LIBRARY is actively developing a special collection of books, including catalogs, on furniture and interior decoration, the aim being to cover the whole range of the furniture industry in particular, past and present, and from the artistic as well as the commercial point of view. Other growing and important collections include one relating to American painters, which is being built up from a trust fund, and one on landscape gardening and architecture, including city planning. Its collection on American history, particularly the history of the Great Lakes region, is reported to be one of considerable importance. A number of newspapers are currently received and bound. A list of the books on furniture was published in 1927, and similar lists of the other special collections are projected. A local commercial photographer, with photostat apparatus, is employed to reproduce material in the library as desired.

235. THE MARQUETTE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Marquette, maintains, in the Peter White Public Library, a collection of books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps, manuscripts, and other local history material, a catalog of which was published in 1928.

236. THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION, Lansing, is chiefly concerned, as a collecting agency, with the reception and administration of archives and records of public origin, principally those of state departments, boards, commissions, and institutions, though it also maintains collections of museum objects relating to Michigan and the Great Lakes region, and of manuscripts, including original material relating to the settlement of Michigan and transcripts of records in British and French archives. As a member of the Conference of State Historical Agencies of the Upper Mississippi Valley, the commission continues with the coöperative calendaring of western material in the Washington archives, and it occasionally publishes such guides as the two-volume Michigan bibliography, or complete catalog of books and other material relating to Michigan accessioned in certain libraries previous to 1917, published in 1921, and the comprehensive bibliography of maps of Michigan and the Great Lakes region reported in press early in 1931.

The commission publishes a quarterly magazine which sometimes includes documentary material, such as "The Spring Hill Indian Correspondence" (Winter Number, 1930). Its Collections, continuing but altering the title and character of the series published by the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, are now being devoted to the publication of documentary material. Vol. 40 (1929) relates to territorial affairs of Michigan in the period of the War of 1812, and the next in the series, reported in press early in 1931, contains records of the territorial governors and judges. The commission has in preparation a new edition of the earlier volumes of the Collections, in which some of the material in the original edition will be eliminated, in part as a measure of economy, and the rest rearranged.

237. THE MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARY, Lansing, maintains a law and general library, with special collections of books and pamphlets written about Michigan or by Michigan authors, genealogies, and newspapers. Its files of the latter, mostly of representative Michigan papers, date from about 1820. Of 48 papers currently received, 24, including 16 Michigan papers, are bound, the others ultimately being used for clipping purposes. In its Michigan Library Bulletin, issued monthly except in August and September, or separately, it publishes such bibliographical aids as lists of books, other than law, currently added to the library; the list of works in its genealogical and American local history collections, published in 1915; and the partial census of bound files of newspapers available in Michigan, published in the Bulletin for February, 1927. The latter was an outgrowth of the library conference noted in the accompanying account of the Burton Historical Collection.

238. THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, embraces a number of important institutional collecting agencies, besides the relatively independent William L. Clements Library discussed below.

The General Library is one of the usual scope, with special collections of Shakespeare; Goethe; Grotius; imaginary voyages; the history of science, particularly mathematics and astronomy; Greek and Latin manuscripts, chiefly Biblical; papyri, numbering about 6,000 pieces mostly in the Greek language, but including some in Latin, Coptic, and Arabic; and bound files of newspapers. It

regularly binds 61 of the last named, including Washtenaw County and Detroit papers; the New York Times, Chicago Tribune, United States Daily, and other representative American newspapers; and the London Times and the Manchester Guardian. The library works in definite coöperation with other libraries in its vicinity and is endeavoring to promote such coöperation among university libraries in the Great Lakes region. (See University of Minnesota.) The Transportation Library, a separate unit devoted to the history and science of transportation, houses over 70,000 items, including all kinds of printed and manuscript material. Founded in recent years, its development is being actively promoted with a view of making it the principal collection of its kind in the country. A pamphlet setting forth its history and needs was printed in 1929. The Law Library is reported to be distinguished for its collection of statute law, and for groups of some size on the law of Mexico and of other Latin-American countries.

The Museum of Anthropology, a predominantly research agency organized in recent years, is active in research, field exploration, and the collection and preservation of archaeological and ethnological materials, particularly in Michigan and the Great Lakes region, though China, the Philippines and other parts of the world are largely represented in its holdings. It has been at work in recent years on the preparation for publication of an archaeological atlas of Michigan. It serves as the repository of the Michigan State Archaeological Society, and as the Ceramic Repository sponsored by the National Research Council for pottery fragments of American Indians, particularly for the eastern and Mississippi Valley regions of the United States.

The university is coöperating with the U. S. Bureau of Standards, supplying materials and conducting certain experiments, in connection with the latter's investigation of the permanence qualities of paper.

In the University of Michigan Studies, notably in the Humanistic and the History and Political Science series, appear occasional volumes of important source material, such as those reproducing, in print and in facsimile, documents from the Freer collection of biblical manuscripts.

239. THE WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS LIBRARY, Ann Arbor, a research library closely affiliated with the University of Michigan, is devoted to American history and is especially rich for the periods of discovery, colonization, and the Revolution. All classes of material are represented, including rare and finely printed and bound books; American newspapers, particularly of the 18th century; cartographic material, including examples of the more important atlases from the 15th to the 19th centuries, thousands of separate maps, and hundreds of photographs of manuscript maps in French and Spanish archives secured for the Clements and other leading American libraries by Professor Louis C. Karpinski of the University of Michigan; and extensive and important collections of manuscripts, including the Lord Shelburne and the Nathanael Greene papers, Hispanic-American manuscripts, and the Sir Henry Clinton and the General Thomas Gage papers, including hundreds of manuscript maps, the last two constituting virtually the British Headquarters papers for the armies in North America for 1763-1775 and 1778-1782.

Accessions of printed material in the year 1929-30 included several rare items of the period of discovery; economic tracts of the 17th and 18th centuries; sources of political ideas of the American Revolution, or works actually read in pre-revolutionary America; bibliographical variants of works in a collection that already practically covers the period of the Revolution; material relating to John Wilkes, a subject ever the object of the library's special attention; and a 1772 atlas. Manuscript material acquired in the same period included, besides the Gage papers, already mentioned, 22 large folio volumes of typescripts of unpublished papers of George III; 1,785 sheets of photostats of material in French and British archives relating to the Treaty of 1782-1783; 88 holograph letters of Lord Shelburne; 8 volumes of manuscript minutes of the House of Lords for the period 1767-1788; and 103 volumes of the Public and Private Acts of Parliament during the 18th century, as originally issued in black letter. Not all of the library's collections are as yet open to the public, because the work of organization, restoration, and classification is still under way in the department of manuscripts.

The library publishes an occasional bulletin, that is devoted for the most part to descriptions of exhibits, but that sometimes lists items or contents of whole collections. It is preparing for publication a comprehensive documentary history of the Anglo-American Peace Negotiations of 1782-1783.

240. Mention may also be made of the Carnegie Public Library of Sault Ste. Marie, possessor of American Fur Company papers, 1834-1850; the Detroit Institute of Arts; the Grand Rapids Art Gallery; the Historical Society of Grand Rapids, affiliated with the public library and with collections housed there; the Ingham County Pioneer and Historical Society, Mason, with a small collection of books, newspapers, and manuscripts in the keeping of the secretary; the Oakland County Pioneer and Historical Society, Pontiac, which maintains a small library, including newspaper files, and a museum; the Port Huron Public Library, possessor of manuscript records relating to the lumber business, 1825-1845; and the Three Oaks Historical Society, custodian of village and town archives and collector of local history material housed in the Chamberlain Memorial Museum.

Information about earlier developments in the field of history may be found in the series of articles on "Historical Activities in the Old Northwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1-7 (1914-1920).

Wisconsin

241. BELOIT COLLEGE, through its Logan Museum, is active in the conduct of archaeological and anthropological surveys, the results of which further enrich the museum's already valuable collections. It has an expedition in Algeria searching for traces of the origin, culture, and migrations of the shell heap peoples; another expedition is at work in North and South Dakota looking for evidences of Mandan Indian culture; and another, in New Mexico, is uncovering the story of the Mimbres people, who were probably the earliest of

the Pueblo group in the Southwest. Bulletins reporting findings are published from time to time. The Alumni Office of the college is gradually accumulating material relating to the history of the institution and of people connected with it, including printed matter, such as a complete set of student and college publications for the years 1862-1866; manuscript material, such as the records of the Class of '67, which kept up a round-robin letter for sixty years; and old pictures of the campus, and photographs of prominent alumni.

242. THE MILWAUKEE ART INSTITUTE is primarily a civic, educational institution which aims to spread knowledge of art through exhibitions of paintings and the allied arts, and by lectures and classes. Its permanent holdings include a constantly growing collection of the works of contemporary American painters; a fine collection of etchings and lithographs both by old masters and by contemporary artists; and a large collection of drawings and sketches.

243. THE MILWAUKEE PUBLIC LIBRARY includes a reference collection of about 85,000 volumes, including, besides government and Wisconsin state and municipal documents, the labor and industrial commission publications of most of the leading states, and a fairly good collection of compendious statistical resources for the leading foreign countries. By these means, and by the use of materials contained in the more than 880,000 volumes which constitute the library as a whole, it serves a considerable academic clientele.

244. THE PUBLIC MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE is developing collections in many fields, including general natural history, physical anthropology, the geological history of man, archaeology, ethnology, history, numismatics, musical instruments, ceramics, textiles, arms, and armor. It specializes on the building of environment or habitat groups and deals thus with American Indian and historical subjects among others. It is active in field exploration, its Department of Anthropology having in recent years focussed its archaeological investigations upon sites in a belt of territory extending east and west across Wisconsin, including areas in Sheboygan, Dodge, and Trempealeau counties. It publishes a Year Book and numerous bulletins, including occasional numbers descriptive of its collections, such as "The Rudolph J. Nunnemacher Collection of Projectile Arms" (May, 1928), and many reports of field explorations, such as "The Kletzien and Nitschke Mound Groups" (June, 1930).

245. THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, is actively developing varied and extensive holdings of materials relating to the history of Wisconsin, the Old Northwest, and America. It is one of the three institutions in the country that are collecting and preserving newspapers on a large scale, continuing along the same lines as indicated in 1918, when it was currently receiving 294 Wisconsin and 210 other newspapers, representing altogether 37 states and 4 foreign countries. It continues the quest for historical documents, including especially the papers of public men, that in years past has brought to the society such bodies of material as the Draper Collection. Its library proper numbers over 500,000 books and pamphlets, and in its museum, which is chiefly

anthropological and historical in character, over 20,000 specimens are permanently on display and about half as many more held in reserve. It is custodian of certain noncurrent state and local archives.

In addition to usual ways of acquiring material the society stimulates collection in a systematic manner in connection with the production of its Domesday Book series; it has recently instituted a teachers' pictorial survey of rural Wisconsin; and it has secured the coöperation of certain European libraries and other institutions in the location and reproduction of letters written home by American emigrants. As a member of the Conference of State Historical Agencies of the Upper Mississippi Valley, the society continues with the coöperative calendaring of western material in the archives at Washington.

The society publishes bibliographical aids such as a descriptive list of its manuscript collections, together with a report on similar materials in adjacent states (1906); descriptive accounts of a number of manuscript and other collections, in the Bulletin of Information, 1915-17; three volumes of a series of calendars of papers in the Draper Collection (1915-1930); an annotated catalog of all newspapers in the library (1911), with supplement (1918); an analytical index to the first twenty volumes of the Collections; and a monthly check-list of Wisconsin public documents. The early publication of a calendar of George Rogers Clark papers, prepared a number of years ago on cards, has been urged by the superintendent.

The society is issuing several series of publications devoted wholly or partly to documents, including the Collections, thirty-one volumes, 1855-1930, dealing largely with explorations, settlement, the Revolution, and the state constitution; the Draper Series, five volumes, 1905-1917 (two of which are numbered among the Collections), dealing with the Revolution in the West; the Wisconsin Domesday Book, a projected series of intensive studies of local areas, embracing a series of General Studies, the first volume of which was issued in 1922, and one of Town Studies, including maps showing early land tenancy in detail, the first volume of which was published in 1924; and the quarterly Wisconsin Magazine of History, a section of which is devoted to documents.

246. THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, maintains general and departmental libraries with special collections in the fields of history (European, Asiatic, French Colonial, Spanish, and Latin-American); political science; economics; philosophy; and law (old English treatises on legal subjects). A special railway collection, once actively developed, has not of late years been greatly expanded. Housed in the same building with the university general library, and apparently regarded as the university's chief reservoirs of materials for research, are the library and museum of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

247. THE WISCONSIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY has been conducting, since 1911, an archaeological survey of the state, the material finds of which are placed in the care of the various cooperating Wisconsin museums, including the State Historical Museum, Madison; the public museums of Milwaukee, Green Bay, and Oshkosh; the Logan

Museum, Beloit; and the State Teachers' College Museum, La Crosse. The records of the survey are filed by counties at the State Historical Museum, where their findings are posted at the close of each year on the county and township maps of a "State Archaeological Atlas." The society issues The Wisconsin Archaeologist, a quarterly in which all of its records are published.

248. THE WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY, Madison, devoted chiefly to law and public documents, aims at completeness in this class of material for the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. It divides the field of collection of laws with the State Historical Society, the latter taking the period prior to 1800.

249. Mention may also be made of the Green Bay Historical Society, possessor of a large collection of manuscripts; the Layton Art Gallery, Milwaukee; the Old Settlers Club of Milwaukee County, which has collections including Milwaukee directories from 1847, a few manuscripts and newspaper files, and a museum; the Sauk County Historical Society, Baraboo, with a small library and museum; the State Teachers College, La Crosse, possessor of manuscript material, including letters of C. C. and E. B. Washburne, 1870-1879; the Waukesha County Historical Society, Waukesha, which maintains a small library and a museum, and has custody of some public archives; and the Winnebago County Archaeological and Historical Society, Oshkosh, all of whose collections go to the Sawyer Foundation Museum of that city. Information about earlier developments in the field of history may be found in the series of articles on "Historical Activities in the Old Northwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1-7 (1914-1920).

WEST NORTH CENTRAL

Minnesota

250. THE MINNEAPOLIS INSTITUTE OF ARTS is building up its permanent collections, comprised almost entirely of originals, with emphasis on paintings, period rooms, decorative arts, prints, and early material of artistic interest from the American Southwest. Notable among its present holdings are tapestries, early prints, and American, French, and English period rooms. It conducts expeditions, latterly in conjunction with the University of Minnesota, to such areas as the American Southwest and North Africa. Reproductions of paintings in the institute collection are published in the Handbook of Paintings, and of other objects, in the Handbook of Decorative Arts. These, a weekly Bulletin, and a large number of photographs record its permanent possessions.

251. THE MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY includes special collections of art, business, music, social problems, and Scandinavia. The last-named numbers about 8,000 volumes in Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish, to which a few Icelandic works are being added.

Merged with the collections of the library, without distinction except by label, are those of the Minneapolis Athenaeum, a voluntary association with antedates the city library by a quarter of a century and which, with the aid of invested funds, continues to purchase books and other printed matter, particularly works not within the usual means or scope of a tax-supported city library. Among the fields best represented by the hundred thousand volumes it has acquired, named in the order of the emphasis placed upon them, are history, literature, science, the fine arts, and the periodical literature in these fields, and biography, geography and travel, and bibliography. The English and American history collections include such materials as the Calendars of State Papers of Great Britain; the publications of private societies like the Camden Society, the Royal Historical Society, and the Surtees, Chetham, Oxford, Kent, and Scottish Historical Societies; and Stevens' Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America, and the Jesuit Relations. The seventieth annual report of the Athenaeum, published in pamphlet form in 1930, reviews the work of the institution from the beginning in 1859.

252. THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, St. Paul, maintains growing collections of printed, manuscript, archival, and museum materials, comprised mostly of Americana and especially strong in Minnesota and other western material, travel, genealogy, American local history, American church history, and the history of the Scandinavian element in the United States. In the two last named fields, its own collections are supplemented by the library of the Diocese of Minnesota of the Protestant Episcopal Church and that of the

Swedish-American Historical Society, of both of which the society has the custody and to which additions are constantly being made.

The society is systematically developing its library of about 170,000 books and pamphlets, with a view, among other things, of obtaining all available Minnesota material of this description, including ephemeral printed matter; its comprehensive collection of American maps; its newspaper files of some 16,000 volumes, representing the products of the Minnesota press from the beginning in 1849, and including the current output of all the dailies and over half the weeklies now published in the state; its extensive collections of manuscripts, chiefly of Minnesota and Northwest interest, and of transcripts and photostats of similar material in other repositories or in private possession, including note-worthy bodies of material on the fur trade and early missions, and the extensive collection of service records and organization files assembled by the Minnesota War Records Commission; its holdings of noncurrent state archives, to which, as official custodian, it is adding from time to time; and its collections of archaeological material, historical objects, pictures, and other things pertaining to its field. The society is working out plans for an intensive and extensive survey of the state's historical resources, beginning with historic sites, monuments, and markers, and it coöperates with other libraries of St. Paul and Minneapolis to avoid duplication of materials and insure well rounded collections.

Activity of the society in the preparation of guides to materials is reflected in its publication of a quarterly check list of current state publications; its compilation of a "Bibliography of Minnesota Newspapers and Inventory of Extant Files," now nearly ready for publication; the inventorying of its manuscript collections, now in progress; its recent compilation, in coöperation with other institutions, of a calendar of the American Fur Company Papers of the New York Historical Society; and its continuing coöperation, through the Conference of State Historical Agencies of the Upper Mississippi Valley, in the calendaring of northwestern material in the federal archives.

The society devotes a section of its quarterly, Minnesota History, to documents, and it has nearly ready for publication a volume on Indian Missions in Minnesota, the first volume of one of several series of documentary volumes projected.

253. THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis and St. Paul, maintains general and departmental libraries for all fields of undergraduate and graduate work, with little emphasis, so far as the development of research collections is concerned, on Latin and Greek; music; the fine arts; and American local history and genealogy -- fields covered in large measure by other Twin Cities institutions.

Special strength, in the field of the social sciences and humanities, is noted in the collections of 17th century, particularly English, history, which are being supplemented as rapidly as possible with collateral materials in other 17th century fields; Scandinaviana, including Finnish and Icelandic collections; and transactions of learned societies and institutions, of which several hundred sets, including many rare items, have been added in the last few years. Additional strength is also being sought in the field represented roughly by certain aspects of European expansion, as

in the case of India, for example. The university library has a general understanding with the University of Michigan whereby the former collects Scandinaviana, and the latter, scarce and infrequently used material in French. It also has working agreements with local libraries, including one whereby the field of American local history and genealogy is left largely to the Minnesota Historical Society. There is constant, but unsystematic, experimentation in methods of preserving materials. The Municipal Reference Bureau, in combination with the Bureau for Research in Government, the Department of Political Science, and the League of Minnesota Municipalities, maintains a special library containing, at the close of 1930, approximately 17,000 books and pamphlets.

The state county agent leader is chairman of a committee recently appointed in the College of Agriculture, composed partly of college staff and extension representatives, to promote interest in the establishment of a museum of agricultural history and records for the state of Minnesota. To arouse interest in the enterprise, a limited exhibit of this sort was a feature of the Farmers' and Homemakers' Week at University Farm during the week beginning January 20, 1930.

The university has published three numbers of a bibliographical series, one of which is a catalog of 17th century English history source material in the library. A member of the history department, with the aid of funds supplied by the Graduate School, recently made a survey of materials for research in American history, including manuscripts, archive material, newspapers, runs of serials, and the like, in public and private repositories in the Twin Cities area, the results of which, it is hoped, will be published. The survey has revealed a number of repositories hitherto not exploited to any considerable degree. The university issues through the University Press several series of scholarly publications devoted in the main to the products of research, but occasionally, notably in the Studies in the Social Sciences, to documentary material.

254. Mention may also be made of the local historical societies in the state, over twenty of which have been organized in recent years, including some, such as those of St. Louis, Rice, Ottertail, and Swift counties, that are developing local collections in court houses, libraries, or other public depositories.

Among other agencies may be noted Carleton College, Northfield, with special collections in economics, political and social science, the history of religion, biography, and English literature; Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, depository of manuscript records of the Minnesota Conference of the Lutheran Augustana Synod; the James Jerome Hill Reference Library, St. Paul, possessor of source material relating to the Great Northern-Northern Pacific merger case, 1927-1928, and of the Eastman colored drawings for Schoolcraft's History of the Indian Tribes; St. Benedict's Convent, St. Joseph, active in the collection of material relating to the history of the convent and of the order, including the latter's work among the Indians, and to local history; St. Olaf College, Northfield, depository for materials collected by the Norwegian-American Historical Association; the St. Paul Public Library, which maintains a special collection of books and pamphlets relating to

St. Paul, including city documents; and the T. B. Walker Art Galleries, Minneapolis, possessor of distinguished but static collections of life-size portraits of noted Indians and Indian fighters, paintings of the masters, gems, sculptured jade, and other art objects.

Earlier developments in the state in the field of history may be traced in the series of articles on "Historical Activities in the Trans-Mississippi Northwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1-7 (1914-1920).

Iowa

255. THE DAVENPORT PUBLIC MUSEUM, formerly the Davenport Academy of Sciences, maintains collections of library, archive, and museum materials relating to science, archaeology, ancient and modern civilizations, art, and history. Special emphasis is placed on American archaeology, this institution having pioneered in mound-builder exploration in the Mississippi Valley and in an archaeological survey of Iowa. Local and western history are also emphasized. The museum has an endowment trust that assures its future, but at present, because of limitations as to personnel and available funds, its immediate efforts are confined to collection and preservation.

256. THE HISTORICAL MEMORIAL AND ART DEPARTMENT OF IOWA, Des Moines, is custodian of noncurrent state archives and is building up a library of books, newspapers, and manuscripts relating to Iowa and to the West generally, and an art and archaeological museum. It publishes occasional valuable bits of source material in its quarterly, the Annals of Iowa.

257. THE IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION has a special committee making a survey of special collections in Iowa libraries, as part of the larger project of the American Library Association and the Library of Congress.

258. IOWA STATE COLLEGE, Ames, with a library of some 230,000 books and pamphlets, is developing noteworthy collections on rural sociology, agricultural economics, family relations, and the home. In the case of rural sociology and agricultural economics, it endeavors to cover to some extent, besides this country, Germany, Great Britain, France, and certain other foreign countries, present emphasis being placed upon twentieth century material.

259. LUTHER COLLEGE, Decorah, is developing its library and museum with special reference to the history of the Norwegians in America. Considerable stress is being laid on the further organization and development of its collections in this field, which include some 5,000 books and pamphlets; 700 volumes of Norwegian-American newspapers; over 11,000 classified letters and documents collected in the Norwegian settlements; and numerous articles, housed in part in their original settings in log cabins on the campus, illustrative of the life of the Norwegian pioneers, in the fatherland as well as in America.

The Norwegian part of the museum collections owes its existence largely to an organization in Norway, which, upon the recommendation of the Norwegian-American Historical Association that Luther College be made the American depository of such material, is making shipments of articles gathered from Norwegian museums. Four such consignments have been made to date. As a consequence the college museum has been renamed the Norwegian-American Historical Museum, with the expectation that, with the continued backing also of the Norwegian-American Historical Association, it will become a truly national institution. The most pressing immediate need is a new museum building, according to a descriptive pamphlet recently published.

260. THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA, Iowa City, maintains a library of books, newspapers, manuscripts, and other material relating mainly to the history of Iowa, the Mississippi Valley, and the United States. It seeks to collect all classes of material in this field, using the term "history" in the broadest sense, and having latterly made special efforts to collect the writings of Iowa authors. Because the Historical Department of the State Library at Des Moines emphasizes the collection of newspapers, state archive material, and historical relics, the society places less emphasis upon the collection of such materials, seeking so far as possible to avoid duplication. The society is making a systematic archaeological survey of the state through a director who himself does field work. The materials collected are made available in the form of notes, reports, and material specimens. Eleven volumes of documentary material, including executive papers and journals, have been issued, and the quarterly magazine of the society is devoted in part to the publication of letters and diaries. Fuller information about the society is available in a handbook entitled Some Information.

261. THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, Iowa City, engages in activities of present interest in ways perhaps common to state universities that are as yet in the early stages of their development as laboratories for research in the social sciences. The acting director of the university library writes: "We have been making a special effort the last few years to strengthen our holdings in the field of history and, as a result, have the British Parliamentary Papers since the year 1900 and are just now acquiring scattered volumes preceding 1900. We have recently purchased a collection of over one thousand titles on the French Revolution, in addition to several newspapers covering this period. We have also purchased a collection of approximately twenty German newspapers covering the period of the Great War. We are seeking to develop our collection dealing with the colonies of the British Empire, and this summer we have authorized one of the professors of our History Department to purchase books and periodicals for us in this field while he is in Europe. We have a comparatively good collection of American newspapers which seems to be used constantly. We have strengthened our Scandinavian collection by the addition of several important sets, and are rapidly adding to our facilities for research in Spanish."

262. Among other agencies presumably more or less active in the field of present interest are some twenty-four local historical societies, listed in the Handbook of American Historical Societies (1926); Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, with its small special collection on architecture and architectural design; Grinnell College; Drake University, Des Moines; the Public Library of Des Moines, with its perhaps unusual collections of state and municipal documents, and city and telephone directories; and the State Library, Des Moines. Earlier developments in the field of history are revealed in the series of articles on "Historical Activities in the Trans-Mississippi Northwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1-7 (1914-1920).

Missouri

263. THE CITY ART MUSEUM OF ST. LOUIS possesses many objects and collections of incidental research value in both ancient and modern fields. Among the early groups are inscribed Babylonian pieces, Egyptian art including papyri and inscribed scarabae, and an extensive Oriental collection, particularly of Chinese art. The latter is rich in bronzes, jades, and other objects bearing upon the social life and culture of the people. A collection of classical antiquities contains sculpture, bronzes, ceramics, glass and other objects. The collection of mediaeval and modern paintings, sculpture, books, prints and decorative arts is extensive. Especial attention is called to a suite of five original European period rooms and to four early American rooms soon to be opened, which with their contemporary furnishings will supply an excellent field for research. Important accessions to the museum are listed in a quarterly Bulletin, as well as in various magazines. Lists of all accessions are printed in the Annual Report.

264. THE CONCORDIA HISTORICAL INSTITUTE, St. Louis, is actively collecting and preserving, in a room in the administration building of Concordia Theological Seminary, printed, manuscript, cartographic, photographic, and other materials relating to the history of the seminary, the Missouri Synod, and the Lutheran church in America. It publishes a Quarterly devoted in large measure to documentary and illustrative material.

265. THE KANSAS CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY is a general library of standard and popular works on all subjects that includes the following special collections for which more than the usual degree of completeness is sought: some 830 cataloged titles concerning the city and county (not including uncataloged material in the pamphlet file) and about 32,000 mounted and indexed clippings of Kansas City items; an extensive collection of Missouriana, including all available publications by Missouri authors, state documents, historical and descriptive works, and mounted and indexed newspaper clippings; about 300 old and rare books relating chiefly to the history of the Southwest; and the nucleus of a collection on the early cattle trade, to which is being added all obtainable material. Some rare items in other libraries have been borrowed and photostated and

some newspaper publicity has been given to the library's interest in collecting local and southwest material.

266. THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY, St. Louis, maintains collections of library, archive, and museum materials relating to local and western history, Indians, and genealogy, including extensive and important manuscript collections relating chiefly to the French and Spanish in the Mississippi Valley, the fur trade, Thomas Jefferson, and state history; a fairly complete file of the Missouri Gazette (later known as the Missouri Republic), 1808-1919, and other newspapers; early public archives; and historical and association objects, including the decorations and trophies of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh. From time to time the society publishes such documentary works as the Journal of a Fur-trading Expedition on the Upper Missouri, 1812-1813 (1920); the Life and Papers of Frederick Bates, in two volumes (1926); and Florida Plantation Records (1927). It is planning to photostat, for its own purposes and for a number of subscribing libraries, its early file of the Missouri Gazette, and in the meantime is having the originals treated in a manner designed to preserve the paper indefinitely. Fine tissue is placed on both sides of the pages and when there is a difference in the size of the paper the pages are inlaid or mounted.

267. THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY embraces in its large general collections the following noteworthy groups of material: an extensive collection relating to the history, literature, and resources of St. Louis and Missouri, including over 1,500 volumes of newspapers, chiefly local, and a collection of about 100,000 pamphlets and clippings; an endowed collection of works on architecture and the allied arts; and a municipal reference library.

268. THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI, Columbia, is actively developing a library of printed and other materials relating to Missouri and the Middle West, including official publications of the state, a supply of all which comes to the society as custodian by law; genealogical works; a collection of Mark Twain material of significance in extent and value; about 17,000 bound volumes of Missouri newspapers, the current issues of 400 of which are regularly received; some manuscripts, including Brigadier General Thomas A. Smith and Dr. John Sappington correspondence; and a few relics, pictures, and other museum material, though there is no museum maintained as such. The society is custodian of the few old state records saved from fire in 1911.

Its collecting activities involve some travel, the use of questionnaires, the publication of newspaper notes and appeals, broadcasting, the maintenance of systematic records of desiderata, and the photostating of early Missouri newspapers in the Library of Congress and elsewhere. Its method of preserving old newspapers is "by covering with paper or silk process and in some cases inlaying or mounting sheets in paper frame." It maintains an analytical index to its Mark Twain collection; card-indexes biographical references to Missourians in county histories and other works; and similarly indexes the subject and biographical matter in a number of its bound files of Missouri newspapers, having listed, by 1931, over 190,000 items in files covering the period 1836 to date.

By 1931 the society had published fifteen volumes of documentary material in unified series, including the last number of a twelve-volume executive series (1930), and the first of a twelve-volume constitutional series (1931), other volumes of which are expected to follow at the rate of two or three every two years. Some source material is also included in the quarterly Missouri Historical Review.

269. THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, Columbia, maintains a general library including many of the fundamental printed sources in the fields of philosophy and psychology, religion, sociology, education, American and European history, political science, commerce and economics, and American, European and classical literature, which have been strengthened at various points in recent years by the acquisition of such collections as the Jacques Flach library of material on the history of Alsace-Lorraine, early French law, medieval France, comparative law, and legislation; the Paul Lejay library of classical languages and literatures; and a collection of works in the field of political science, which formerly constituted the major portion of the library of Dr. J. Oppenheim of Cambridge University. Recognition of the need for further development of research collections is implicit in the librarian's account of the Facilities and Resources of the University Library for Graduate Work to which a number of the university Bulletin was devoted in 1926.

270. WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, maintains a library strongest from the present point of view in the humanities. The Pretorius Memorial collection in the German Department is one of the best in the country for the study of Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing, and there is an unusually good, but by no means complete, collection of serial publications dealing with the classical languages and literatures. The policy of the library is to carry a large number of learned serials, and when possible, to acquire complete sets rather than to purchase a great number of individual books. Mention may also be made of a collection of Eugene Field letters, journals, proofs, etc., in the author's own handwriting, and of a set of copies of letters, the originals of which have been destroyed, from Dorothy Jordan to the Duke of Clarence, later William IV.

271. Mention may also be made of the Adair County Historical Society, Kirksville, which maintains a small library and museum at the State Teachers' College; Dr. William K. Bixby, St. Louis, private collector and publisher of literary and historical manuscripts; Lindenwood College, St. Charles, possessor of the Sibley collection of manuscripts relating to the early history of Missouri; the Missouri State Library, Jefferson City, devoted to law; the St. Louis Mercantile Library, possessor of important printed and manuscript material relating to the early history of St. Louis and Louisiana Territory, including such collections as papers and correspondence of Auguste Chouteau; St. Louis University, possessor of notebooks, journals, and other manuscript records of early Jesuit western missions; and William Jewell College, Liberty, with whose library is housed the private library of Charles Haddon Spurgeon. Information about earlier developments in the field of history may be found in

the series of articles on "Historical Activities in the Trans-Mississippi Northwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1-7 (1914-1920).

North Dakota

272. THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Bismarck, is actively developing collections of printed, manuscript, archive, and museum materials relating chiefly to North Dakota and the surrounding territory. The library includes some public archives, of which the society is custodian; a growing and already considerable collection of pioneer journals, diaries, and the like, and photographic copies of other important documentary material relating to the Dakota region; and complete files of the newspapers of the state. The museum, which embraces an open-air feature in the form of a full size replica of an Indian Earth Lodge, is devoted to anthropological, archaeological, historical, and natural history collections, including phonographic records of old time Indian songs and ceremonial dances, and photographic records of current life in all parts of the state, covering such subjects as individuals, scenes, events, and natural history objects. In 1930 the museum was reported in process of reorganization with scientific arrangement and systematic development in view. Some field work is being done, and much more is contemplated depending on increases in available funds.

The society publishes an occasional volume of Collections and a Historical Quarterly which include such source materials as "The Arikara Narrative of the Campaign against the Hostile Dakotas, June, 1876"; diaries and other manuscript material; and reprints of out-of-print and rare books.

Something of the background of historical work in the state is revealed in the series of articles on "Historical Activities in the Trans-Mississippi Northwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1-7 (1914-1920).

273. THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA, Grand Forks, maintains a general library that is weak in many departments and exceptionally strong in but one, that of Scandinavian literature, which is represented by about 4,500 volumes in the Norwegian, Danish, Icelandic, and Swedish languages. A considerable, but now more or less static, collection of railway material, gathered years ago with a special fund provided by James J. Hill, may also be mentioned. The establishment, recently, of a Graduate Division, and prospects of increased legislative appropriations for the purchase of books offer hope of more rapid progress in the acquisition of material for research.

South Dakota

274. In the DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, Pierre, a number of agencies are grouped, or activities centered, including the State Library and the State Historical Society. In its

collection of material, the department specializes on the history of South Dakota and of Dakota Territory. It maintains extensive collections of historical and genealogical works and public documents; complete files of South Dakota newspapers since 1903, with a few dating back to territorial days; a very few manuscripts, including, however, a considerable collection of the private and official correspondence of Arthur C. Mellette, last governor of the territory and first of the state, the right to exploit which is reserved by the society because a good many of the people concerned are still living; and a museum of relics and specimens classified in the Descriptive Catalog published in 1922 as "Curioso, Military, Indian Collection, Geology, Filipino, Natural History, Coins and Medals." The department is familiar with the splendid accomplishments of other, more favored, institutions and is anxious to emulate them, but is forced to carry on with a small personnel and with meager financial support. It publishes biennially a volume of Historical Collections which is devoted chiefly to narrative history, but occasionally includes bibliographical aids such as the discussion, accompanied by the texts of early issues in full, of "The Newspapers of South Dakota," in Vol. 11 (1922).

Something of the backgrounds of the department's evolution is revealed in the series of articles on "Historical Activities in the Trans-Mississippi Northwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1-7 (1914-1920).

Nebraska

275. THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Lincoln, is developing collections of printed, manuscript, archive, and museum materials centering around Nebraska history, anthropology, and archaeology, and embracing the history of the region between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains.

The collections include more than 40,000 books and pamphlets, over 15,000 of which are Nebraska items; a thousand or more maps of the Nebraska region from earliest Spanish and French times; 12,000 bound and 4,000 unbound volumes of newspapers, and the recent and current issues of all Nebraska newspapers, including 25 dailies and 480 weeklies; approximately 3,000 manuscripts; public archives, numbering about 10,000 items, of which the society is custodian by law; and over 100,000 museum objects, including a collection of phonograph records, made under the auspices of the society, of the songs and stories of Pawnee, Omaha, and other Nebraska Indians, and a collection of 25,000 photographs, negatives, and pictures. The collection of materials and other activities are carried on in cooperation with the library and museum of the University of Nebraska, the State Library, and the Lincoln City Library.

The society occasionally publishes guides to material, such as its comprehensive bibliography of Nebraska, and the subject bibliographies accompanying its publications. Its Collections, 21 volumes, 1885-1930, include a constitutional series of three volumes, and one or two other volumes wholly or partly documentary in character.

276. THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, maintains a library as yet for the most part undeveloped for research purposes in the fields under consideration, but with collections including important, sometimes unique, material on the French Revolution, the Congress of Vienna, Indian lore and mythology, anthropology, and ethnology. A few manuscripts on papyrus and vellum are among the library's holdings. Since 1917 the library has been accumulating pamphlet source material on the Pacific, or transcontinental, railroads, and has found some rare and valuable items relating to their early history. A Woodrow Wilson collection, as yet not fully cataloged or ready for use, but numbering about 1,050 titles, is being developed with a view to making it as complete as possible.

277. Mention may also be made of the Art Institute of Omaha, with the beginnings of collections broad in scope and favoring American art, present-day crafts, and foreign influences; the Burt County Pioneers Association, Tekamah, custodian of county and city archives, and possessor of a file of the Burt County Herald; the Hall County Historical Society, Grand Island, which maintains a museum; and the Nebraska State Library, Lincoln, devoted to law. Information about earlier developments in the field of history may be found in the series of articles on "Historical Activities in the Trans-Mississippi Northwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1-7 (1914-1920).

Kansas

278. THE KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Topeka, besides serving as custodian of state archives, maintains growing collections of printed, manuscript, pictorial, and museum materials, including exceptionally extensive files of bound newspapers. The latter, according to a 1928 report, numbered over 60,000 bound volumes, including practically every copy of every newspaper published in the state since 1875. The current issues of 657 newspapers were then being regularly received and filed. The society's publications, including its biennial Historical Collections, are devoted mainly to narrative history.

279. THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, Lawrence, maintains the usual university library, embracing all fields except theology. Special strength is noted in collections of maps, 1595-1607, chiefly of North America; French Revolution, Napoleon, and early 19th century France; English institutional history; American Revolution; 18th century European history; and Kansas history. The collection of Kansas newspapers and the rarer historical items is left to the State Historical Society at Topeka.

280. Mention may also be made of Baker University, Baldwin, whose library includes the Bishop Quayle collection of Bibles; the College of Emporia, whose library includes special collections of Kansas history and the drama; the State Library, Topeka; and the Mulvane Art Museum of Washburn College, Topeka. Information about earlier developments in the field of history may be found in the series of articles noted above in Sec. 277.

SOUTH ATLANTIC

Delaware

281. THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE, Wilmington, is building up an as yet relatively small library and museum of books, pamphlets, maps, early local newspapers, manuscripts, and historical objects and pictures relating to the history and genealogy of the state and region. But one local newspaper is currently received. Occasional public appeals are made for desired material, and the locating and photostating of material in other repositories is now being initiated. The society's collection of maps, charts, and atlases is now being cataloged. In the publication of source material, for which its Papers used occasionally to serve as the vehicle, the society has been inactive for a number of years, but it now has a collection of letters of the Revolutionary period in preparation for publication.

282. THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION OF DELAWARE, Dover, is empowered by law to assume custody of all state, county, and municipal records not in current use up to and including the year 1850. Its publication, some years ago, of five volumes of Delaware Archives, containing papers relating to the early militia and other subjects, was followed up recently by the publication of the Journals of the Colonial Legislature for the years 1738, 1739, 1740, and 1762, and other volumes of legislative journals, of the period, 1765-1792, are due to appear in the near future. The commission also contemplates the printing of a calendar of wills for Kent County extending down to 1850.

Maryland

283. THE ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY, Baltimore, maintains a general library of over 640,000 books, pamphlets, periodicals, prints, and pictures, including a special collection of Baltimore and Maryland imprints, Civil War regimental history, Irish literature, and religion. The Maryland collection is now being developed. Since 1927 the library has attempted to secure everything published in the United States on education, and has prepared an annual annotated complete list, published in School and Society. It is preparing to publish a selected annotated bibliography on Coleridge, probably issuing in 1931. It confers with the Peabody Institute and the John Hopkins University libraries as to the purchase of expensive research and art items.

284. JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, maintains a general library of more than 300,000 volumes gathered primarily for the various departments of the School of Higher Studies and selected with

reference to research in progress; a medical library of 80,000 volumes; and an archaeological museum. Its collections of American trade unions, economic classics, Tudor and Stuart literature, and the history of medicine are being systematically increased. Other special collections relate to such subjects or classes of material as slavery, political science, the Alabama claims, Ethiopic works, Christopher Columbus, Biblical works, Rabbinical literature, philosophy, history of physics, autograph letters in American history, and Civil War documents. The collection of a special library on international affairs, supplementary to the general library's extensive collections of history, political science, and law, has been undertaken by the recently established Walter Hines Page School of International Relations.

The scholarly publications of the university, though devoted primarily to the results of research, occasionally include guides to material, such as the Trial Bibliography of American Trade Unions published in its Studies in Historical and Political Science, 22d series, 1904, nos. 1 and 2. Photostats of source material in the possession of the university are supplied on request.

285. THE MARYLAND BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Annapolis, is directed by an act of the General Assembly, effective June 1, 1931, to provide, in connection with the approaching 300th anniversary of the founding of Maryland, for the erection in the city of Annapolis of "a durable, modern, fireproof building of adequate proportions and of appropriate design and architecture, to be known as the 'Memorial Hall of Records,' in which shall be gathered, placed and preserved all ancient public and private records of the Province and State of Maryland from the beginning of the Province to the adoption of the Federal Constitution together with such others of like character which the City of Baltimore and the several counties of the state and private individuals may desire or be willing to deposit in said building." It is also to provide the best equipment necessary for general purposes and "for the repair, preservation, handling and safekeeping" of the records. Provision was made in the Construction Loan, authorized at the same session of the legislature, for the funds to be used for the erection of the building, the amount, if it corresponds to that named in the original bill, being \$500,000.

286. THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Baltimore, publishes on the back of its quarterly magazine a request to members to solicit contributions of books, maps, portraits, and manuscripts of historical value, particularly such as may throw light on the political, social, or religious life of the people of Maryland. It maintains a library including, besides books and pamphlets, files of Maryland newspapers, to which the current issues of four Baltimore newspapers are added; and extensive collections of manuscripts, such as the Calvert, Carroll, and Holland Williams papers, and over 2,000 Revolutionary letters. It also maintains a museum and art gallery. The society is custodian of certain manuscript archives of the Province and State of Maryland, including state executive records for 1765-1867, and is publishing them in the series, Maryland Archives, the 46th volume of which, continuing a sub-series of

Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, was issued in 1929. The Maryland Historical Quarterly regularly includes considerable source material of importance particularly to genealogy, such as extracts from rent rolls, census reports, account books, and letterbooks. The society has restored and preserved, by the crepeline method used by the Library of Congress, many thousands of manuscripts, chiefly state archives.

287. THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, Annapolis, maintains a library, including manuscript records such as old logs of ships of the U. S. Navy, and a naval historical museum. The library is general in scope but in it are of course emphasized the subjects of naval history, biography, art, science, strategy, and tactics. Among its special collections is one relating to man's knowledge and use of electricity, which is reported to include every early original treatise on the subject, with many dating from the 15th and 16th centuries, besides the important electrical books of modern times. The library recently completed and distributed a limited number of copies of a mimeographed publication of 281 pages, entitled "A Bibliography of Naval Literature in the United States Naval Academy."

288. Mention may also be made of the Baltimore Museum of Art, which in 1930 added a print department, with the indefinitely loaned Garrett collection of 20,000 prints as the chief feature; the Maryland State Library, Annapolis, owner of a complete file of the Maryland Gazette, and of valuable reference volumes now out of print; the Maryland War Records Commission, collector in years past of considerable local historical material of the period of the World War, but now concerned with the completion of copy for publications to be limited to rosters and narrative history; Morgan College, Baltimore, with its special collection of books by and about negroes; and the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland, Baltimore, which maintains a library, including manuscripts, a catalog of which was published in 1907.

District of Columbia

289. THE AGRICULTURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, Washington, collects and encourages the collection and preservation of materials for research in the field indicated by its title. In this work it coöperates with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which collects and also provides space, and with the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library. It also publishes articles in its quarterly, Agricultural History, notably in the January, 1930, number, on collections and the collection of this type of material. Members of the society in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics have collected a considerable number of farm diaries, store accounts, bookkeeping records, and other documents, most of which were assembled in connection with the preparation of an historical study of farm prices in Virginia.

A member of the society in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has prepared a bibliography of agricultural history which has been published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as its Miscellaneous Publication No. 84. The same member prepares

bibliographical notes on current articles and books for the society's quarterly. The society publishes some source material in its Papers, as, for example, the "Minute book of the Albemarle Agricultural Society," and in its quarterly, a recent number of which contained extracts from the diaries of a frontier farmer.

290. THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, Washington, maintains a library covering with a considerable degree of completeness the history of the peace movement from the 15th century to the beginnings of the organized movement in America, including original records of a number of early American societies, correspondence and papers of leaders in the movement, and files of American and European peace periodicals. At present the society is collecting background material in the form of works on international problems, foreign policy, international law, and general history. It is compiling a card index of one of its publications, the Advocate of Peace, from the beginning, under the title Harbinger of Peace, in 1828, to the Civil War, having now completed a subject-index to 1851. It hopes eventually to extend the work to earlier magazines. A report of the resources of the society's library was published in the Library Journal, November 1, 1928.

291. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, Inc., is normally active in the conduct or sponsoring of field expeditions, the finds of which, consisting in the main, thus far, of ceramics from Mexico, Guatemala, and the American Southwest, and of prehistoric artifacts from a leased site at Les Eyzies, in the Dordogne region, France, are deposited in the Smithsonian Institution. It publishes Art and Archaeology, an illustrated monthly, through which it aims to disseminate in semi-popular form the results not only of its own expeditions, but of all field work throughout the archaeological world.

292. THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION, Washington, "devoted to public service through research and education in the social sciences," maintains a working library only, depending in the main upon the wealth of materials available at the Library of Congress and elsewhere in the city. Its staff bibliographer is compiling for publication, some time in 1932, a pamphlet tentatively entitled "Informational Resources of Washington."

293. THE BUREAU OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS, Washington, was established in 1910 by the railways of the United States for the scientific study of transportation problems. Its supporters include now the membership of the American Railway Association, with which it is affiliated. It maintains and is systematically developing a library, now numbering about 175,000 items, that constitutes, according to the librarian, probably the largest transportation library in the world. It consists in the main of publications of railroad companies, railway associations, and related agencies, but includes other material such as selected pages from the monthly and annual reports submitted by the railways to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and results of special questionnaires that are of value in research. It definitely divides the field of collection with other Washington libraries, the technical fields of railway material

being left in the main to the Library of Congress, and the field of legal aspects and governmental regulation, to the library of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Bureau compiles numerous special bibliographies for individuals and for publication in various library and railway periodicals, including weekly booklists in the Railway Age, and monthly lists in others, and it occasionally publishes comprehensive location lists, such as its catalog of books relating to railway economics in fourteen American libraries, issued for the bureau by the University of Chicago Press in 1912. The material upon which this catalog was based has since been expanded until it now covers more than a hundred libraries. The bureau has arrangements with a local photostat concern for the reproduction, at the inquirer's expense, of material in its library.

294. THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON, though devoted in large measure to research and publication in fields other than those of the social sciences, includes among its major departments a Division of Historical Research divided into sections devoted respectively to early American history, or archaeology, modern American history, and the history of science.

Of special interest in this connection is the Section of Modern American History, which is continuing the work of the former Department of Historical Research in the preparation of publications designed to make available to investigators the source materials of American history. To its several series of published guides to materials in the archives of the United States at Washington, to materials in American public documents, to unpublished material for American religious history, and to materials relating to American history in foreign depositories, it is about to add the first number of a three-volume Guide to Materials for American History in the Libraries and Archives of Paris. The last named series of guides, having been used extensively by the Library of Congress in pursuit of its Project "A," serves also as a guide to reproductions, now in the latter institution, of the materials listed. The division also continues the publication of the several documentary series containing Letters of Members of the Continental Congress; Proceedings and Debates of the British Parliaments respecting North America; European Treaties bearing on the History of the United States and its Dependencies; Judicial Cases concerning American Slavery and the Negro; and has in preparation a new series containing a documentary study of the slave trade.

The Section of Early American History is at work, oftentimes in coöperation with other American institutions, in the Maya field of Middle America and in Southwestern United States, exploring, mapping, and excavating the areas and sites of early civilizations, some portion of the material finds of which enterprises go to enrich archaeological collections in the United States and other parts of the world.

The Section of the History of Science, with headquarters at Widener Library, Harvard University, is apparently chiefly concerned with the preparation and publication of a series of monographic volumes covering the history and philosophy of science, but through its personnel it is closely associated with such enterprises as the editing of Isis, publication of the History of Science Society, and

the preparation of the Corpus of Latin manuscripts prior to 800 A. D. sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies.

In the past the institution has published various guides to materials in the field of literature, in the form of concordances to the works of Horace, Chaucer, Spenser, and Keats, and source materials in the form of reproductions of important manuscript or printed literary works. It issues a comprehensive Year Book, and separate, cumulative lists of its publications.

295. THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, Washington, maintains general and departmental libraries in which are emphasized the fields of philosophy, psychology, education, religion, canon law, New Testament and early Christian literature, history, sociology and classical, oriental, Germanic, and Celtic languages and literatures. Special attention is given to the development of certain already noteworthy bodies of material, including Americana, Ibero-American literature, Hispanic-American manuscripts, and autograph letters of noted Americans, such as Hamilton, Jefferson, Burr, Monroe, and others. The university publishes the Catholic Historical Review, quarterly of the American Catholic Historical Association.

296. THE COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Washington, maintains a small library and publishes, of recent years biennially, volumes of Records including illustrative fragments of documentary material.

297. In the COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY, Washington, the Pan American Union, an international organization maintained by the twenty-one American republics, is assembling books, pamphlets, public documents, magazines, newspapers, and other material produced in or relating to the member countries, particularly the Latin American republics. Lists of material in the library, such as a recent one of newspapers and magazines, are occasionally issued in mimeograph form.

298. THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, gift of the founder to the city of Washington, emphasizes the works of American painters and sculptors, though by no means limited thereto. Its collections are described in detail in a volume entitled The Art Treasures of Washington.

299. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, in its Handbook of Washington's Informational Resources (1928), has brought up to date similar guides to the libraries of the District published or compiled under its auspices in 1897-1898 and 1914.

300. THE FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY, Washington, established by the late Henry C. Folger and administered by the Trustees of Amherst College, has for its purpose "the promotion and diffusion of knowledge in regard to the history and writings of Shakespeare." Its collections are exceptionally rich in source material. At this writing (April, 1931) they are still in storage, the building in which they will be installed being in process of construction.

301. THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY library, Washington, includes special collections of Germanic philology, classics, international

law, political science, and architecture, the last named being the collection of the American Institute of Architects. A member of the university faculty is compiling for publication, with a subvention from the Social Science Research Council, a guide to the diplomatic history of the United States for students and investigators, comprising a definitive bibliography and guide to materials, including manuscripts and reproductions, in various libraries and archives in the United States and abroad.

302. GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, Georgetown, maintains in its main library special collections of Americana, American Indian languages, the fine arts, the Gonzaga and other papers, and in its Morgan Maryland Colonial History Library a collection of printed, manuscript, photographic, and museum materials relating to the history of Maryland and the District of Columbia.

303. THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY library, Washington, specializes in Negro-Americana, including fiction by and about colored people; publications in general by American negroes; books on slavery and the slave trade; biography of American negroes and of anti-slavery leaders; the race question and the progress of negroes in the United States.

304. THE INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DE WASHINGTON, in promoting in the United States the study of French civilization and history, particularly in its relation to American history, aims among other things to endow or otherwise aid in the establishment or development of libraries, archives, and museums, and to publish documents, special periodicals, and studies. With the issue, in 1928, of a volume of hitherto unpublished letters of Lafayette, it began publication of a series of documentary volumes, three of which had been issued by 1931.

305. THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Washington, surpassing in general content the resources of any other single American library, and third largest in the world, maintains collections now numbering over six million items, including besides books and pamphlets great bodies of public documents, newspapers, manuscripts, maps, music, and prints. Its field is all literature, but it is preëminent as a repository of materials of American history, having, for one thing, been the recipient, under copyright laws, of copies of all copyrighted products of the American press for many years past. It is eminent in other fields, such as bibliography, law, political, economic, and social science, and certain of the fine arts, and among its special collections are numbered great bodies of Russian, Scandinavian, East Asiatic, and Semitic material.

Accessions in all fields and of all classes of materials are constantly being made through copyright, purchase, gift, loan, exchange, and photographic reproduction -- the annual increment amounting to a considerable library in itself. Simply by way of illustration some of the acquisitions of the year ending June 30, 1930, may be noted as follows: for the library proper, the Vollbehr collection of some 3,000 incunabula and a Gutenberg Bible, for the purchase of which Congress made a special appropriation of a million and a half dollars, a collection of nearly 3,000 French

plays, 1789 to date, and a private library of 28,000 items in the field of Portuguese literature; for the division of documents, some 73,000 items in all, about half of them from foreign governments; for the division of maps, a Chinese collection dating back to the 14th century, and a number of rarities disclosed in transfers from other establishments of the United States government; for the periodical division, originals and photostats of early newspapers, and current issues of hundreds of American and foreign newspapers, the files of 213 of the former and 138 of the latter being retained for binding; for the division of manuscripts, the first "fair copy" of Jefferson's draft of a constitution for his state of Virginia, manuscript *Orientalia*, Alexander Hamilton papers, and the business records of the Cooper-Hewitt organization; for the division of music, a large private collection of American and European imprints and manuscripts, 1750-1850, manuscript scores of Edward MacDowell, holograph manuscript scores of Mozart, Schumann, and Brahms, medieval musical manuscripts, and Greek liturgical manuscripts; and for the division of fine arts, etched copper plates of noted American artists, Japanese wood block and other prints, etchings, and photographs.

Special mention may be made of certain collections being systematically developed with the aid of private individuals or organizations. With the aid of a grant from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the library is carrying forward on a large scale, under "Project A" of this grant, the work of copying materials relating to American history in British, French, Spanish, and other foreign archives, a work now done by photostat and film, and one that in the year last reported upon increased the library's previous acquisitions of the same kind by nearly half a million facsimiles. The library acts as agent for the Modern Language Association of America in a similar project for obtaining reproductions of fundamental books and manuscripts relating to the beginnings of modern European literature. Also, in line with the same general activity, the library has commissioned a representative of the Carnegie Institution, at work in Europe, to undertake, besides arranging for the reproduction of certain materials, a systematic search for and purchase of available existing facsimiles of complete manuscript texts, codices, etc., supplementary to those already in the library's possession. Other special projects relate to the development of an archive of American folk song, with the aid of private contributions and of grants from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the American Council of Learned Societies; to the enlargement of the newly established special collection of aeronautic literature, already the finest extant, with the aid of a grant from the Guggenheim Fund; and to the development on a nation-wide scale, with the aid of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, of a newly established special collection of photographs and negatives of early American architecture.

The resources of the library are revealed through the medium of numerous published reading lists, select bibliographies, calendars or other guides to whole collections, and lists or descriptions of noteworthy current accessions included in the annual reports or issued separately. Among the more comprehensive guides to materials may be noted the Handbook of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress (1918), some work on the preparation of a new edition

of which has been done; and among lists of accessions, the monthly Check-List of State Publications and the annual lists of Noteworthy Maps.

The bibliographical apparatus of the library is steadily being enlarged and elaborated, increasingly with the object of revealing the resources, not merely of the Library of Congress, but of other custodians of materials important to research throughout the country. The principal undertaking of this sort is known as "Project B," one of the enterprises recently stimulated by Rockefeller grants, and it aims at the making of a union catalog of the contents of the principal libraries of the country. This catalog now comprises over six and a half million location cards indicating in which of the most important libraries of the country a particular book may be found. The same project includes a number of supplementary undertakings, of which mention may be made of that aimed at the listing of special collections in North American libraries, the provisional result of which has been published. Work has also been started on a project suggested by the American Council of Learned Societies, and supported by the General Education Board, whereby there is being made a union catalog of classical and medieval manuscripts possessed by American libraries or individuals. A possible future undertaking of the same sort in another field is suggested by a recent observation of the chief of the division of maps, in the Library of Congress, to the effect that the making of a union catalog of maps must be considered in the very near future.

The library's own resources are made available to scholars everywhere through its publication of such documentary series as the Journals of the Continental Congress and the Records of the Virginia Company of London, and through the medium of countless photographic reproductions. There are separate published lists of the publications issued by the library from 1897 to November, 1927, and the later issues are listed in the annual reports.

306. THE MASONS' SUPREME COUNCIL 33rd DEGREE LIBRARY, Washington, maintained by the supreme council of the order for the southern jurisdiction of the United States, is said to include the most complete collection of the literature of Freemasonry in the world. It has also special collections on occultism, philosophy, science, Americana, Hebraica, archaeology, the fine arts, architecture, folk lore, Burns, and Goethe.

307. THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, Washington, maintains a library of books, now numbering about 12,000 volumes, magazines, scrapbooks, photographs, and other material on geography, exploration, and related subjects. It publishes the National Geographic Magazine, and maintains a special card index to the subjects and illustrations in this periodical from its beginning in 1889.

308. THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION maintains, in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, a library of over 26,000 books, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to the American Revolution, with particular reference to the individual participants and their descendants, 1750-1850, and a historical museum distinct from the library. The manuscript collections include over 200 volumes of typewritten abstracts of original Revolutionary

pension applications on file at the U. S. Pension Office. The society reports annually to the Smithsonian Institution, and occasionally issues bibliographical publications such as its Catalogue of Genealogical Works in the Library.

309. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, a Washington newspaper, maintains in connection with its editorial department a library noteworthy for its inclusion of books, classified data, and photographs relating to the Civil War and the regiments which served in it, and of a number of uncopyrighted books reported not in the Library of Congress.

310. THE NAVAL HISTORICAL FOUNDATION, incorporated in 1926 with headquarters in the Navy Department, includes among its main objects "the collection, acquisition, and the preservation either in its own possession or by transfer or gift to the United States Navy Department, libraries, historical societies or other similar institutions, of manuscripts, relics, books, pictures, and all other things and information pertaining to the history and traditions of the United States Navy and merchant marine."

Many of the records, particularly of early United States naval history, had become badly scattered and to a large extent lost to sight, if not, indeed, destroyed, owing to the former tendency of officers and officials to retain them as personal and family possessions. It is these official records, together with related private papers, and other material, that the foundation is seeking to locate and copy or acquire from the descendants of naval officers and from other sources, with a view of bringing to light and concentrating so far as possible all available materials in this field, with the Naval Record Office as the central depository.

The foundation was assisted at the outset by a contribution of \$1,000 from the U. S. Naval Institute, and in 1927 by a grant from the same source of the interest on \$10,000 at five per cent per annum for a period of five years. Fourteen months after incorporation the foundation had assembled, for the most part as gifts, upwards of 5,000 manuscript letters, letter books, journals, reports, etc., besides several hundred books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps, pictures, models, and relics.

311. THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, has, since 1905, been actively developing a special collection of materials relating to the history of, as well as to current activities in, the District of Columbia. This collection, which is now installed in a specially equipped room at the central library, includes such materials as books, pamphlets, periodicals, clippings, maps, directories, prints, engravings, and photographs. There are upwards of a thousand bound volumes of newspapers, and four Washington newspapers are regularly received and bound.

312. THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, is largely concerned with the promotion of the physical and natural sciences, and its main library, the Smithsonian Deposit in the Library of Congress, is prevaillingly scientific in character. But it has under its direction a number of other government-supported agencies worthy of note in this connection.

Chief among these, from the point of view of the social sciences, is the Bureau of American Ethnology, the foremost agency in the country for the collection and dissemination of materials and information relating to the American aborigines. It regularly conducts archaeological and ethnological investigations in the field, particularly in North American areas, collecting aboriginal remains for preservation in the National Museum and assembling other materials needed in the prosecution of its studies in its library. The latter, second largest of the Smithsonian group, includes, besides upwards of 50,000 books and pamphlets on anthropology in general and the American aborigine in particular, extensive manuscript, photographic, and phonographic recordings of data on the linguistics, history, archaeology, myths, religion, songs, arts, sociology, and general culture of the American Indian. The results of its researches, oftentimes useful in turn for further research, are published in annual reports of the bureau and of the institution and in bulletins and miscellaneous publications.

The National Museum reflects the main interests of the directing institution in that its collections in large measure represent the fauna, flora, geology, and paleontology of the United States and other parts of the world, but among its major divisions are included a department of anthropology, the last reported year's additions to which totalled over 9,000 items including Assyrian, Babylonian, Tibetan, African, South American, Alaskan, and American materials, bringing the total for the division up to nearly 700,000 specimens; a department of arts and industries, increased in the same year by over 5,000 articles, including machines, instruments, textiles, woods, and graphic arts, bringing the total to over 100,000; and a division of history, an adjunct to the last named department, increased by over 4,000 items, including coins, medals, and stamps, and association objects such as costumes, tableware, swords, and uniforms, bringing the total for the division to about 400,000 items. The museum maintains as part of the Smithsonian system two major and thirty-six minor libraries relating chiefly to natural history and technology. It issues separate annual reports.

The National Gallery of Art includes, besides the greatest collection of American art in existence, extensive collections representative of the cultures of all ages and peoples, though because of lack of exhibition space the Institution has transferred to its care only works of painting and sculpture. Its necessarily small library relates chiefly to the art of the United States and Europe.

The Freer Gallery of Art, a branch of the National Gallery, was formerly active in a wide field of collection, including particularly that of Oriental art to which it is now limited. Its collections include, besides extensive groups representative of the arts and cultures of the Far East, India, Persia, and the nearer East, original works of Whistler and other American artists, and the group of Biblical manuscripts of the 4th and 5th centuries known as the Washington manuscripts. It maintains a small library, in the main paralleling its collections, and including many works in the Chinese and Japanese languages that supplement to an important degree similar collections in the Library of Congress. The Smithsonian publishes with its own the annual reports of the gallery and occasional separate guides to the collections of the

latter such as the list of works of American and European artists, notably of Whistler, published in 1928.

The institution conducts numerous expeditions, many of these on behalf, severally or jointly, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Museum, and the Freer Gallery, having in one recent year sent out thirty to all parts of the world. Under an Act of Congress, approved April 10, 1928, and with an appropriation of \$20,000 made shortly thereafter, the institution was authorized to expend not to exceed \$2,000 in any one state during any one calendar year to assist any qualified state, educational institution, or scientific organization in the United States in continuing ethnological researches and archaeological excavations, providing, among other things, that such work were done under the direction of the secretary of the institution. A number of agencies, beginning with the State Archaeologist of Tennessee, have taken advantage of this provision.

313. THE U. S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE, Washington, is building up a library, now numbering approximately 250,000 items, relating not only to strictly military subjects but including material in the fields of politics, economics, finance, transportation, sociology, psychology, history, biography, and geography, according as such material sheds light on the war-making strength of nations. Lists of accessions to the library are prepared monthly and distributed on the basis of a limited mailing list.

314. In the U. S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, Department of Agriculture, is correlated the greater part of the economic and social research carried on by that department, most of whose bureaus or services deal with subjects in the natural sciences. The bureau is concerned primarily with the economics of farm production and marketing and with economic policies -- land utilization, credit, taxation, etc. -- that affect agriculture and farm living conditions; it conducts statistical and technical research in these and related fields. Its library (the economic branch of the Main Library of the Department of Agriculture), which is open to the public, consists of the collections of economics, cooperation, marketing of agricultural products, rural sociology, land and rent, agricultural labor and wages, finance and commerce, as well as the statistical collections of the department relating to acreage, production, prices, etc. of agricultural crops. The collection of domestic and foreign agricultural statistics is generally conceded to be the most complete in this country.

The bureau library issues monthly a mimeographed bibliographical periodical entitled Agricultural Economics Literature, which notes current accessions in the field of agricultural economics. It has also compiled, mimeographed, and distributed 33 bibliographies and several hundred shorter lists which are typewritten and available for use. These all relate to the subject matter comprised in the field of agricultural economics.

The bureau publishes a series of statistical bulletins in addition to the regular bulletins that are built on research. It casts statistics and research facts into about 1,200 original charts and maps each year; it reproduces these graphs by various methods and distributes from one dozen to thousands of copies of

each. In the Yearbook of the department it publishes economic statistics in permanent form, and in its printed monthly Crops and Markets it gives wide circulation to current statistics.

315. THE U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, Department of Commerce, besides caring for archives of great importance to the social scientist, including the bulk of the original census schedules from the beginning, publishes the results of a general census of the country every ten years, and takes a census of agriculture every five years, of manufactures biennially, of vital and financial statistics annually, and of cotton and other commodities monthly.

316. THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, Department of Labor, gathers great quantities of materials and information, in the United States and abroad, on such subjects as the labor supply, productivity, hours, wages, prices, cost of living, strikes and lockouts, labor laws and court decisions, women in industry, industrial accidents, and workmen's compensation. It maintains an extensive library of books, pamphlets, circulars, clippings, and other material, the whole constituting probably the best labor, and the second best economic, library in the world. Many bibliographies are compiled on subjects in the scope of the library, and much statistical and other information is included in the bureau's monthly review and other publications.

317. THE U. S. BUREAU OF STANDARDS, Department of Commerce, is working on the discovery and standardization of an inexpensive but durable paper -- a matter of great importance in connection with the preservation of materials for research. The work was begun, in 1928, with a systematic study of the permanence qualities of the current book papers undertaken at the request of the American Library Association and others interested, and beginning in 1929 it was extended to other phases of the general problem and carried forward with the aid of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, administered by the National Research Council, under the particular jurisdiction of the chairman of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, assisted by an advisory committee representing various government bureaus and associations of publishers and manufacturers. By experiments in its own laboratories and observations made in libraries of cooperating institutions in all parts of the country, the bureau is studying the effects of temperature, humidity, lighting, dust, chemical composition, manufacturing process, and other factors affecting the permanence of book papers.

A summary of results to July, 1930, reveals the bureau to have listed and classified the important information in the literature of the subject; obtained considerable information on storage conditions in libraries throughout the country and the effect of these conditions on the preservation of publications; established a relationship between changes in weight and strength of paper as affected by its exposure to elevated temperatures; demonstrated the light-sensitivity of paper sizing materials and suggested a remedy; obtained valuable information on the relative permanence of the various kinds of paper fibres; assisted in the development and selection of papers required for special permanency uses; progressed

with the standardization of test methods; and made tentative suggestions in detail as to permanence classification of printing papers.

The discovery and standardization of an inexpensive way of treating poor paper so as to make it durable is on the agenda of the bureau, but awaits results of experiments on paper deterioration. In the meantime the bureau has tested the process, developed by the New York Public Library, of mounting newspaper sheets or book pages between layers of Japanese tissue, finding that the strength was increased from three to four times, the weight increased about fifty per cent, and the transparency diminished but not enough to make reading difficult. The tests also revealed greater resistance to heat. In the same general connection it may be of interest to add that the bureau has been consulted by those planning the projected national archive building regarding the optimum conditions for paper preservation therein.

The bureau publishes numerous pamphlets and circulars, a monthly Journal of Research, and a Year Book, including an annual bibliography on standardization. A paper on "Permanence Standards for Printing and Writing Papers," presented at a meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at Detroit, in June, 1930, has been published in mimeograph form.

318. THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE maintains an extensive working library and important archives open to a limited public. It publishes, besides the texts of current treaties, executive agreements, laws, and the like, a series of volumes containing papers relating to the foreign relations of the United States, and a supplementary series of the same relating specifically to the World War, 1914-1918, the last issued volume of the main series, published in 1930, covering the year 1918, and the last of the World War supplement, published in 1929, the year 1916. The department is also preparing for publication selected documents in the federal archives concerning the territories of the United States from which states have been created.

319. THE U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, besides maintaining the most complete file of U. S. Documents extant, and publishing voluminous catalogs and indexes of government publications, is conducting studies of importance in connection with the preservation of materials for research. Beginning in 1928 the office, in cooperation with the mechanical department of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, has been making a study of newsprint paper and news inks with a view of determining the qualities which should be specified and controlled to obtain the best and most economical results in newspaper printing. A similar study of bookbinding materials is being made in cooperation with the Employing Bookbinders of America. The office is also cooperating with the U. S. Bureau of Standards and other agencies in the determination of paper acidity as one of the factors affecting the permanence of paper intended for record use. Progress reports on these various studies are available in bulletin form.

320. THE U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION, Department of the Interior, serves chiefly as a medium of investigation, conference, and

dissemination of information in the field of education. As such it is building up an extensive library, including textbooks, college and university catalogs, state and city school reports, proceedings of educational associations, educational periodicals, and books and monographs on educational subjects, and gathering and preserving information, on a nation-wide scale, on such subjects as urban and rural school administration and finance, school legislation, curriculum, education of exceptional children, health of school children, school buildings and equipment, collegiate and professional education, guidance, foreign education systems, and adult education. It publishes bibliographies on research studies conducted by universities, colleges, and other research organizations; numerous bulletins of its several investigations; and a biennial survey of its field.

321. THE U. S. OFFICE OF NAVAL RECORDS AND LIBRARY, besides maintaining extensive collections of printed, photographic, and archival materials, is publishing a second series, begun in 1921-22, of records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, and is preparing for publication, when the necessary appropriations are made, a documentary history of the U. S. Navy in the World War, in a series expected to run to about twenty volumes.

322. THE U. S. PENSION OFFICE, Veterans Administration, besides maintaining archives and a library rich in materials for the military and naval history of individuals and organizations, occasionally publishes such guides to materials as that issued in mimeograph form, during its former affiliation with the Department of the Interior as the Bureau of Pensions, on Custodians of Public Records and State Registration of Vital Statistics (1924), which includes indications as to the extent and completeness of vital records available in the several states and insular possessions of the United States and in Newfoundland and Canada.

323. For information as to the character, extent, direction of growth, and as yet shifting location of the great masses of noncurrent federal archives, soon, it is hoped, to be in large measure permanently assembled in one building, dependence may be placed upon such works as McLaughlin's Diplomatic Archives of the Department of State (rev. ed. 1906); Van Tyne and Leland's Guide to the Archives of the Government of the United States in Washington (2d ed. rev. and enl., 1907); Parker's Calendar of Papers in the Washington Archives relating to the Territories of the United States (1911); and Leland and Mereness' Introduction to the American Official Sources for the Economic and Social History of the World War (1926).

Further information about libraries individually mentioned above, and about others, including those of many government agencies not concerned with developing other than relatively small working libraries, may be found in the Handbook of Washington's Informational Resources (1928), published by the District of Columbia Library Association. Among agencies not included there, mention may be made of the National Council for the Prevention of War, which maintains a small library, including a good pamphlet file;

the American Red Cross Museum; and the Phillips Memorial Gallery, an art museum which emphasizes modern paintings and their sources.

All government publications being in a sense, as one federal official puts it, standard source material, their number and variety being great, and their identification as products of research, materials for research, or both, being oftentimes difficult, no attempt has been made to single out everything pertinent to this survey, and the investigator is referred to the very comprehensive and detailed guide provided by the Monthly Catalogue of U. S. Documents, issued by the Superintendent of Documents, and by related catalogs and indexes.

Virginia

324. THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY, Williamsburg, maintains a library that serves other than undergraduate needs through its development of special collections of material relating to the history of Virginia and of the college and its alumni. Besides books and pamphlets, among its present holdings of which may be noted some valuable 18th and 19th century items, the library collects manuscripts, some fifty thousand of which have thus far accumulated, including college records important to the early history of education in this country and business records of early Virginia merchants. The college has repeated in the form of a printed circular, dated June 23, 1930, a public appeal, first made in 1921 through the medium of its quarterly magazine, for Virginia historical material of every description. The library aims eventually to calendar the material in its manuscript collections, and the librarian is directing, independently of the college, the compilation and publication of an index to certain outstanding source books of Virginia history, as related in connection with the accompanying account of the Virginia Historical Society. Considerable genealogical and historical source material is regularly published in the college quarterly, or Historical Magazine.

325. THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM, Richmond, an institution administered by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, an organization of women of the South, maintains, in the "White House of the Confederacy" and in its several rooms by states, a collection of relics, manuscripts, newspapers, books, furniture, and portraits relating to the South in the Civil War.

326. THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, University, maintains general and auxiliary libraries of the usual types, with the nuclei of growing, specially financed collections of poetry, Virginiana, and material on the negro. The collection of material in these and related fields has been greatly stimulated following the establishment, in 1926, of the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, which is housed in a separate building and is supported by grants from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

Concerted efforts have recently been made by the university library, the institute, and other agencies, to promote the preservation, accessibility, and expansion of the Virginia collection, and the development of the historical resources of the state

generally. A separate room in the library has been equipped to house material already in hand, which includes some four thousand manuscripts, with letters and documents by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and others among them. Printed appeals for the gift or loan of all kinds of historical material have been widely circulated in the state, and a systematic survey of the historical resources of the state, with special reference to manuscript material, is now in progress. The latter undertaking is provisionally financed by the Carnegie Corporation, which, upon the recommendation of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, granted the university library the sum of \$5,000 to assist in a one-year demonstration of the plan.

Printed catalogs of collections in the possession of the university, such as that of the Byrd Collection of Virginiana (1914), are published occasionally, and the library prepares for local users mimeographed monthly lists of its accessions in various fields, including separate lists of Virginiana currently acquired. In 1930 the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences published a bibliography of Virginia history since 1865, which indicates the location of materials in the university collections and in several others, and a similar bibliography of southern history since 1865 is in preparation. Systematic, large-scale publication of source material is deferred pending the greater development of the Virginia collection. In the meantime the latter is being drawn upon largely in the production of such works as Dr. Dumas Malone's recently published volume of correspondence between Thomas Jefferson and Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours.

327. THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Richmond, maintains a library and museum of historical and genealogical material relating to Virginia, including relatively small collections of books, pamphlets, newspapers, and maps; an extensive collection of manuscripts representing many individuals and families; and many historical objects and memorabilia. A request for material regularly printed in its quarterly magazine emphasizes the society's desire for early Virginia newspapers, periodicals, and almanacs, and for reproductions of old portraits and of coats of arms of Virginia families. It occasionally publishes catalogs of its collections, its holdings of manuscripts and of portraits having been so reported in years past, and it is now card-cataloging its manuscript collections. Its publications, including the Collections and the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, are devoted largely to genealogical and historical source material.

Several members of the society are financing the compilation, under the direction of the librarian of the College of William and Mary, of the "Virginia Historical Guide," an index to 120 volumes of source books of Virginia history, embracing the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography; the William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine (1st and 2d series); Tyler's Historical and Genealogical Quarterly; the Virginia Historical Register; the Lower Norfolk County Antiquary; the Calendar of Virginia State Papers; and Hening's Statutes of Virginia (1619-1792). According to a printed folder heralding publication of this work in an edition limited to three hundred copies, in 1932 or later, the cost of printing will be borne by purchasers at the rate of \$100. a copy,

and any surplus of funds thus obtained will be added to the endowment fund of the Virginia Historical Society.

328. THE VIRGINIA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION, Richmond, through a special committee appointed to coöperate with the State Library Board, is actively interesting itself in the condition, housing, and general safeguarding of the state and local public records of Virginia. In a report submitted to the association, July 29, 1929, and printed in the annual report of that year, and separately, the committee, though unable to report upon the condition of public records, either state or local, or upon the housing conditions of state public records, did present in tabular form comprehensive data on housing conditions in the offices of the clerks of county and city courts of record. In the same report the committee recommended that another committee be appointed to report upon methods for standardizing the indexing of the local public records of the state, and that the Virginia Clerks' Association be requested to appoint a similar committee to coöperate in this work. It was also recommended that the association continue its efforts to secure the passage of laws designed more adequately to prevent the mutilation, theft, and destruction of records, whether the property of the State Library or of other depositories, and to prohibit the use by any official engaged in making permanent public records of any material not approved by legislative enactment.

329. THE VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY, Richmond, is building up a general collection (apart from the law library, which is under the control of the Supreme Court) with special emphasis on material relating to the history of Virginia. In this special field it collects and preserves, besides books and pamphlets: maps; newspapers, its files of which for Virginia are already fairly complete; manuscripts, of which it now has a great many of a private character; portraits of noted Virginians; and historical relics. It encourages gifts and loans of material through newspaper stories of noteworthy acquisitions and by general appeals hitherto supported on at least one occasion by joint resolution of the General Assembly. It borrows and photostats much material and subscribes to such enterprises as the production by the historical societies of Massachusetts and Virginia of photostat prints of unique or rare copies of the Virginia Gazette in their possession. It is official custodian of noncurrent state archives, which now approximate a million and a half separate items, and it is borrowing and photostating the older records of the various counties with a view of obtaining copies of all Virginia local records in the course of time. The photostat is used also to reproduce newspaper files as they become seriously damaged by wear and tear or other destructive agencies.

The library publishes much in the way of bibliographical aids, hitherto separately, as in the case of its calendar of transcripts in the library (1905), or in appendices to its annual reports (1907-1911), and latterly in its Bulletin, as in the cases of its bibliography of Virginia (1915, 1917) and its annual check lists of Virginia state publications (1926-1928). The assistant librarian is now working on a list of Virginia state documents from 1916 to date. The library is continuing the large-scale publication of Virginia state papers, begun in 1905, which has resulted thus far

in the printing of the Journals of the House of Burgesses, the Legislative Journals of the Council, and the Minutes of the Council and General Court, and in the commencement of series devoted respectively to Executive Journals of the Council and Letters of the Governors of the State. Separate items or fragments of original material are sometimes printed in the Bulletin, and reprints of historic documents are occasionally produced in leaflet form.

330. Mention may also be made of certain other agencies whose activities, or available information about them, do not call for separate statement in this connection.

Among historical agencies may be noted the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, housed in the former home of Chief Justice John Marshall, Richmond; the Fauquier Historical Society, Warrenton; the Valentine Museum, Richmond, which includes archaeological collections derived chiefly from Virginia and North Carolina; the Virginia Baptist Historical Society, housed in rooms furnished by the University of Richmond; and the Winchester Historical Society, which appears to have been organized recently and to be active in collecting manuscripts. For a general account of historical activities in the state in past years, see "The Preservation of Virginia History," in the North Carolina Historical Review, October, 1926.

Washington and Lee University, Lexington, has special if not actively growing collections in the fields of literature and southern history, and Randolph-Macon College, formerly active in the publication of historical source material, has the library of Walter Hines Page and a collection of bound volumes of rare early American periodicals.

Various federal, state, and local agencies are coöperating in the development of the so-called Colonial National Monument, established by presidential proclamation, whereby, in preparation for the celebration, October 16-19, 1931, of the surrender of Cornwallis, three historic eastern Virginia areas, Johnstown Island, Williamsburg, and Yorktown, are being connected with roads and parkways. Among collateral projects is the restoration of Williamsburg, under grants from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., by the Williamsburg Holding Corporation.

West Virginia

331. THE WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY, Charleston, is custodian of state archives, and it maintains a library, including manuscripts, relating to the history of West Virginia and the Trans-Alleghany region, and a museum of Indian and pioneer relics.

332. WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown, maintains a library which specializes in geology and related subjects, but which is also collecting as rapidly as possible other types of material relating to West Virginia, Virginia, and bordering states, including the papers of prominent West Virginians. The library expects eventually to prepare as complete a bibliography as possible of the material relating to West Virginia.

North Carolina

333. DUKE UNIVERSITY, Durham, is developing its library with special reference to Southern history, Southern literature, and Hispanic-American history. It recently acquired by purchase a collection of Peruvian material from the library of Don Perez de Volosco, and is collecting large quantities of source material such as newspapers, periodicals, manuscripts, and documents, for the acquisition of which special appropriations are made each year.

Among its publications are the South Atlantic Quarterly; the Hispanic-American Historical Review, a quarterly which offers much bibliographical material, including such articles as that on recent additions to the university's Brazilian collection, in the issue for February, 1931; the series of Historical Papers, begun by the Historical Society of Trinity College, in 1897, which include documentary material, a recent number, 1929, being devoted to the publication of a collection of letters; and a Bulletin, issued a few times each year, in which has been published a list of the books in the library, now in the possession of the university, of Paul Hamilton Hayne, an ante bellum Southern poet. A list of the newspapers in the university library has been prepared for publication in the Bulletin, but publication is being postponed owing to the influx of additions to the collection.

Facilities for the photostatic reproduction of materials in the university's possession are available in the vicinity.

334. THE HISTORICAL FOUNDATION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN AND REFORMED CHURCHES, Montreat, was established in 1927 by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, upon its acceptance of a collection of materials gathered in the preceding quarter century by Dr. S. M. Tenney, of Texas. The collection, now permanently housed in ample fireproof quarters, includes records, reports, periodicals, manuscripts, books, pictures, and other material relating to the history of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches with their branches the world over, but with emphasis centering in Canada and the United States, particularly in the South. Official records have been regarded as of first importance, and the foundation has had remarkable success in assembling the most extensive collection of manuscript and official records of their character known in America. The periodical files, judged by the Union List of Serials, are among the most extensive in the United States. The collection of catalogs and materials pertaining to the schools, colleges, and seminaries of the churches represented is in excess of that found in the Library of Congress, and is probably the best in the United States. There is also a large collection of first editions and rare materials on Scotland and the Puritan period of English history.

The foundation coöperates with other libraries, the Presbyterian and Reformed Historical Societies of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; New Brunswick, New Jersey; New York City, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, etc. No special effort is made to avoid duplication, the aim being to extend collecting activities into new fields. It uses the best library preservatives, applying different kinds for board, cloth, and leather bindings;

and efforts are being put forth to apply modern methods of preserving valuable worn manuscripts, such as early deeds.

Until now no catalogs or guides have been issued by the foundation, but something of the scope and character of its collections is revealed by the list of its materials relating to Kentucky history, published in the Filson Club History Quarterly, April, 1931. The foundation intends to publish a journal in the future, the present depressing conditions hindering that part of the work now. It also hopes eventually to secure photostatic apparatus.

335. THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION, Raleigh, maintains a growing collection of state and county archives, of which the commission becomes official custodian at the option of the heads of the departments or offices of origin; a library relating chiefly to North Carolina history, strongest in political material, and most complete for the 19th century through the Civil War; and a museum of historical objects and pictures. The collection of non-official materials is stimulated with the aid of specially appointed county historians and by the widespread distribution of a pamphlet carrying a special appeal.

Accessions of archives during the biennium, 1928-1930, included, besides over 800 documents from state offices, 655 volumes and more than 5,000 documents from 36 counties; of newspapers, 3,617 issues of 85 different publications, including photostats of missing numbers secured from the Library of Congress and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; of maps, photostats from the Clements and other libraries; of manuscripts, numerous originals or photostats of letters, diaries, organization files, and the like; and of photostats and transcripts of unpublished North Carolina material in English archives, 3,019 pages of transcripts and 23 photostats of records in the Public Record Office and the British Museum. The task of securing the last named class of material, begun in 1922, is now almost completed, having yielded a total of 10,050 pages of transcripts and 1,347 photostats.

A full-time restorer of manuscripts is employed, who follows the current practices of the Library of Congress.

The commission is preparing bound volumes of indexes and abstracts of its entire collection of marriage bonds. It occasionally publishes such guides as a handbook of the county records (1925), and a one-volume calendar of twelve of its manuscript collections (1926), and is now at work on the compilation, for publication eventually, of a check list of North Carolina newspaper files, 1751-1876, in the principal libraries of North Carolina and other states.

It is publishing, at the rate of at least one a year, a series of volumes now running to more than twenty, containing letters, papers, and public records relating to important men, early settlement, religious groups, public education, and kindred subjects; and by recent authorization of the state legislature is commencing the editing, for publication, of the correspondence and papers of the governors of North Carolina, a work expected to result eventually in several score of volumes.

Its quarterly, the North Carolina Historical Review, regularly includes bibliographical and documentary material relating to North Carolina, and occasionally to the South as a whole, as in its

publication, 1926-1929, of a series of articles on the preservation of materials for the history of the several states comprising that section of the country.

336. THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY, Raleigh, maintains files of North Carolina newspapers dating from 1799 and including current issues, and special collections of North Carolina history and of genealogy. It has printed a bibliography of all newspapers, and one of all genealogical material in its possession.

337. THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, is actively developing certain special collections in its general library. The latter includes approximately 40,000 titles of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and newspapers, besides several thousand manuscripts in unorganized form, relating both to the history and to current activities of North Carolina and surrounding states. Another collection, in a separate section of the library, is devoted to rural social economics, including books, pamphlets, and mounted newspaper clippings, all thoroughly classified and kept abreast of current happenings, and embracing many subjects, notably local government and ports and water transportation. The collection centers around North Carolina, but is concerned also with the field at large, both domestic and foreign.

The foregoing collections, together with other material in the library, constitute the nucleus of what it is hoped will become a "National Southern Collection," in which will be gathered all available material relating to the history of the South. The library is making a most determined effort to discover and acquire such material, and Professor Joseph G. de R. Hamilton, of the history department, is now devoting practically all his time to this work. An exposition of and plea for the project, written by Professor Hamilton, appeared in the Baltimore Sun, March 4, 1928, and has since been reprinted separately in pamphlet form. The Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, established in 1924, is actively promoting the development of these and other research collections.

The James Sprunt Historical Publications, prepared in cooperation with the North Carolina Historical Society, include such items as a list of North Carolina newspapers before 1790 available in the University and Historical Commission libraries, and a collection of James A. Graham papers, Vol. 20, nos. 1 and 2 (1928).

338. Mention may also be made of the Asheville Art Association and Museum, which recently installed its collections of antiquities and of paintings by English, French, and American artists in a new building; the Greensboro Historical Museum; the North Carolina State Museum, Raleigh; and Salem College (Moravian), Winston-Salem, possessor of a special collection of textbooks dating back to 1802.

Something of the background of historical activity in the state is revealed in an article on "The Preservation of North Carolina History," in the North Carolina Historical Review, January, 1927.

South Carolina

339. THE CHARLESTON MUSEUM is developing collections of natural and cultural history. Materials in the latter field objectify the story of human culture as a background for South Carolina's culture: tracing the latter's development through European, classical, Egyptian, and Tigris-Euphrates cultures to Central Asia and primitive man; then, turning eastward, illustrating borrowings from Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and South Sea Island cultures; then bringing out the union of eastern and western in the contacts between the American Indian and the Europeans in South Carolina; and ending with representations of plantation life, hand industries, and related aspects of South Carolina's early history.

340. THE GIBBES MEMORIAL ART GALLERY, Charleston, maintained by the Carolina Art Association, is actively developing, as its resources permit, collections of paintings, sculpture, prints, ceramics, glass, and other art objects, having already assembled a very good collection, especially of early American portraiture. It publishes catalogs of its collections and of its special exhibitions.

341. THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Columbia, is custodian of colonial and state archives dating from 1671, and of 36 volumes of transcripts of records, for the years 1663-1782, from the British Public Record Office. It included a list of the archives in its Report for 1906, and, from time to time since, has been publishing volumes or pamphlets of archival or other original material, having, up to 1927, issued 35 volumes of an average of 200 pages each, relating to such subjects as lands, the Revolution, the Confederacy, vital records, banking institutions, and acts and proceedings of the governors and legislature of South Carolina.

342. THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Charleston, maintains a library limited to books and records of Huguenot history and genealogy, and in its annual Transactions includes such documentary material as wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

343. THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Charleston, maintains a small historical library, including a few hundred manuscripts, and publishes a quarterly, the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, which includes considerable source material of interest in both the fields indicated.

344. THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Columbia, maintains a library including an almost complete collection of Caroliniana, many bound early American periodicals, many rare books, and several incunabula.

345. Mention may also be made of the College of Charleston, possessor of over 200 bound volumes of South Carolina newspapers, 1790-1859; the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, Clinton, which has a special collection of South Carolina history; the South Carolina Conference Historical Society (denominational), possessor of a collection of a few books and of many church records and other manuscripts kept in the library of Wofford College, Spartanburg,

and the Southern States Art League, founded in Charlestown in 1921. Something of the backgrounds of historical activity in the state is revealed in an article on "The Preservation of South Carolina History," in the North Carolina Historical Review, April, 1927.

Georgia

346. EMORY UNIVERSITY maintains, at a post office address of the same name, a library including special collections of Wesleyana, books dealing with the war between the states, and original Joel Chandler Harris manuscripts, and a museum, devoted in the main to the natural and physical sciences, but including some archaeological and anthropological specimens.

347. THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY, Atlanta, besides caring for noncurrent state and county archives numbering between eight and nine hundred thousand items, collects and preserves manuscript and museum material relating to the history of Georgia. The department and its predecessor, the Compiler of State Records, have published some thirty-five volumes of provincial and state records of Georgia, in series known respectively, as Colonial, Revolutionary, and Confederate records, and, latterly, a separate volume of early tax digests (1926) and one of facsimiles of Revolutionary soldiers' receipts for Georgia bounty grants (1928). A list of publications for sale by the department is available in print.

348. THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Savannah, maintains a small library and museum of material relating chiefly to the history of Georgia. Its Collections, of which nine volumes were published, 1840-1916, consist largely of source material, including reprints of rare early pamphlets, and a section of its Quarterly, started in 1917, is devoted to notes and documents.

349. THE GEORGIA STATE LIBRARY, Atlanta, maintains a law and general library with a special collection of Georgiana embracing books and pamphlets written by Georgians, relating to Georgia, and printed in Georgia, including many rare imprints, and newspaper files, two of which together cover the period, 1820 to date. One Macon and two Atlanta papers are currently received and bound. The state librarian is active in the maintenance or compilation for publication of indexes to such publications as memorials of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, bills and resolutions of the General Assembly, legislative resolutions in the Acts of the Georgia Assembly, 1777 to date, and the quarterly magazine of the Georgia Historical Society, besides occasionally issuing such items as the finding list, published in 1928, of books and pamphlets relating to Georgia.

350. THE WYMBERLEY JONES DE RENNE GEORGIA LIBRARY, a private library located at Wormsloe near Savannah, maintains by far the most important existing collection of historical and literary material relating to Georgia as a colony and as a state. Practically all the known early works are represented, several of them by copies which

are supposedly unique, including books of description and travel, exploration and settlement; official colonial and state publications; works on the Revolutionary War and the siege of Savannah in 1779; "Yazoo Fraud" documents and pamphlets; Cherokee and other Indian material; and writings of famous Georgians in varied fields. There are splendid collections of maps and engravings and interesting files of early Georgia newspapers. The library is also rich in secession and reconstruction material, including one of the chief collections of manuscripts and printed works on certain aspects of the Confederate States of America. A complete, annotated catalog of the library was issued in three volumes in 1931.

351. Mention may also be made of Atlanta University, possessor of manuscripts, including letters relating to mission work among the Negroes, 1865-1867, and papers of a president of the university, 1875-1907; the High Museum of Art, Atlanta; and the University of Georgia, Athens, whose library includes Georgiana and early American newspapers and proceedings and journals of scientific and learned societies. Something of the background of historical work in the state is revealed in an article on "The Preservation of Georgia History," in the North Carolina Historical Review, July, 1927.

Florida

352. THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Jacksonville, an organization with a state-wide membership, publishes a quarterly devoted in large measure to documentary material, as, for example, the continuing series of correspondence and papers relating to "United States Troops in Spanish East Florida, 1812-13," begun in the issue for July, 1930. It is considering the erection, or acquisition, of a building to house its as yet small but growing collection of books, maps, manuscripts, and relics relating to the history of Florida. An account of "The Archival Distribution of Florida Manuscripts," appears in the society's quarterly for July, 1931.

353. THE FLORIDA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, with headquarters at John B. Stetson University, Deland, and executive office at Takoma Park, Maryland, is continually investigating libraries with a view of locating Florida material and securing copies or reproductions of the more important items. It maintains no library, but the executive secretary has in his keeping at Takoma Park some original documents and many thousands of sheets of reproductions or transcripts of manuscripts and maps in Spanish, British, and other European archives and libraries and in American repositories such as the Library of Congress and the Clements and Huntington libraries. It is card-indexing its collection of photostats from Seville, and it is participating with other historical agencies in the calendaring of state material in the government archives. It has issued nine numbers of its Publications, in thirteen volumes and one atlas, including such source material as the continuing series of Colonial Records of Spanish Florida, and it reports twenty-one other publications under way.

354. THE FLORIDA STATE LIBRARY, Tallahassee, is in the initial stages of systematic development as a separate state agency. Beginning in 1927 with a nucleus of some 2,500 books, mostly federal and state documents that had survived the ex officio custodianship of secretaries of state, the library now numbers over 7,000 items, including pamphlets and maps. Under a liberal interpretation of the law, it aims not only to promote libraries and library extension in general throughout the state, as primarily intended, but to become itself a center for the study of the history and literature of Florida, to develop a legislative reference bureau, and to perform other services after the manner of the more highly developed institutions of the same class in other states. For its collection of Floridiana, it aims specifically to secure all available books, old letters, pictures, maps, and organization records relating to Florida, and to gather the history of its leading newspapers. For further details see the biennial Reports of the administering body, the State Library Board, two of which have been issued to date.

355. THE JACKSONVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY is regularly adding to an excellent collection, kept in a special room, of material relating to Florida, of which a separate catalog or index is maintained.

356. THE ST. AUGUSTINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE is actively collecting books, maps, newspapers, manuscripts, and other materials relating to the history of Florida. In this it goes to somewhat unusual lengths for a local society, as in its acquisition in recent years of transcripts of materials in Spanish archives, and as in its survey of the archives at Tallahassee reported in progress in 1924.

357. THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, Gainesville, maintains a library as yet undeveloped for research in the fields here under survey, but among its departments is included the State Museum and Natural History and Ethnological Survey, established by law in 1917, which is developing collections, now numbering about half a million objects, including "specimens and data of a civic nature pertaining to the early history of the State," and to its aboriginal and prehistoric inhabitants.

In February, 1931, at the instance (presumably) of the Southern Regional Committee of the Social Science Research Council, the university called a conference on the status of the social sciences in Florida colleges, one action of which was the appointment of a committee, composed of representatives of the Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, the John B. Stetson University, Deland, and the University of Florida, to formulate plans and present them to the state legislature, looking toward the preservation of materials in Florida in the fields indicated, and making them available to research workers.

The head of the Department of Journalism of the university has completed a bibliography of newspapers in Florida from 1830 to 1876, including private as well as public files.

358. In the YONGE LIBRARY, Pensacola, P. K. and J. C. Yonge maintain a noteworthy private collection, accessible to students, of material relating to Florida. It includes comparatively little of

the Spanish or other foreign language early material but is rich in materials printed in English, especially old Florida newspapers, its collection of which is the best to be found in the state, and territorial and state public documents. There are a number of manuscripts but no special effort is made to collect this type of material.

359. Mention may also be made of the John and Mabel Ringling Art Museum, Sarasota, which comprises a building and collections, opened to the public in March, 1931, reported to be worth twenty millions; and the St. Petersburg Historical Society, referred to in 1927 as second in importance to the St. Augustine society. More about the backgrounds of historical work in the state is revealed in an article on "The Preservation of Florida History," in the North Carolina Historical Review, October, 1927.

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL

Kentucky

360. BEREAS COLLEGE AND ALLIED SCHOOLS, Berea, though primarily concerned with developing a working library for the usual college and secondary school purposes, is making a specialty of collecting material on mountain history, covering all phases of the life of the people of the Southern Appalachian region. At present there are about three hundred book titles in its collection on this subject.
361. THE BRADFORD CLUB, Lexington, a book club, recently issued as its first volume an index to Littell's Laws of Kentucky, an important source of historical and genealogical information.
362. THE FILSON CLUB, Louisville, with a building of its own, first occupied in 1929, is actively building up its hitherto small but valuable library and museum. Through a special committee it is successfully appealing for gifts of any materials, in manuscript or printed form, that bear on the history of Kentucky, including specifically the works of Kentucky authors. In various ways, also, it promotes historical work in the state generally, as in its encouragement of the establishment and development of county and other local historical societies. It issues a series of Publications, recent numbers of which have been devoted to such bibliographical aids as indexes to Kentucky land grants, land entries, and related records, or to such source material as a facsimile reproduction, with supplementary material, of Filson's Kentucke, and a History Quarterly devoted in large measure to documentary and bibliographical material. A brief history of the club appears in the History Quarterly for October, 1930.
363. THE HENDERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Henderson, is noteworthy among agencies of its class as a center of activities of more than local significance. It has been instrumental in the formation of local societies and in the coordination of historical work in other counties of its region. It also took a leading part in the formation, and serves as the curator, of the Society of Transylvanians, a recently organized hereditary association concerned with the preservation of the history of the Transylvania movement.
364. THE KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Frankfort, maintains in the Old State House a library and museum of materials relating chiefly to the history of Kentucky and Kentuckians, including small collections of books, newspapers, and manuscripts; an extensive collection of state archives and documents; and numerous and varied exhibits of portraits and historical relics. The library reflects a special interest in genealogical works and related material. The

society publishes the Register, now a quarterly, which includes considerable genealogical and historical source material, the latter usually in the form of excerpts or abstracts, as in the two continuing series based on the Executive Journals and the Circuit Court Records of Fayette County. A brief history of the society and an illustrated account of its collections appear in the Kentucky Progress Magazine, February, 1931.

365. THE KENTUCKY STATE LIBRARY, Frankfort, maintains a fairly sizable collection of Kentuckiana, including files of Louisville newspapers and of odd volumes representing various other parts of the state, and a document collection reported to be larger than others in the same area.

366. THE LEXINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY maintains small but useful collections of Americana and Kentuckiana, including newspaper files and manuscripts, and of early European materials, particularly of the latter part of the 18th century.

367. TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE, Lexington, is making valuable additions each year to the special collections in the college library of early Americana, documents, the history of medicine prior to 1850, early editions of the classics, and early European materials, particularly of the latter part of the 18th century. Of the last-named, a competent observer reports that perhaps with the addition of one or two good French newspapers of the 18th century the collection would suffice for research in the period of the French Revolution.

368. THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, Lexington, through its Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, is active in field exploration and collection, and in publishing the results of this work in a series of illustrated Reports begun in 1929. The Department of History and the Library recently cooperated in the making of a survey of materials relating to Kentucky and western history available in libraries in Lexington and at Georgetown, Winchester, Danville, and Frankfort, places in commuting distance of the university. The materials found were listed and a union catalog was made and deposited with the history department. The survey is regarded as having merely broken the ground for a much needed systematic location and concentration of materials on Kentucky history, and the hope is expressed that the Graduate School will encourage further moves in this direction.

369. THE WESTERN KENTUCKY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Bowling Green, is planning, if not actually constructing, a building on the campus designed in part for office and classroom purposes, but in the main to symbolize, with its surroundings, the history, achievements, and products of the state. Features of present interest to be included in this, the Kentucky Building, are a library intended to embrace everything of value ever written by or about Kentuckians, an historical museum, including period rooms, and portrait and art galleries.

370. Mention may also be made of local historical societies, the activities of some of which, representing the counties of Clark, Daviess, Henderson, Meade, Muhlenburg, Ohio, Shelby, Warren, Webster, and the town of Harrodsburg, have received other than local notice in recent years; of the Free Public Library, Louisville, with its special collection of Kentucky authors; of the J. B. Speed Memorial Museum, University of Louisville, devoted to the fine arts with some emphasis on the work of Kentucky artists; and of the Kentucky Folk-Lore Society, Bowling Green. Something of the background of historical work in the state is to be found in the series of articles on historical activities in the South in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1 and 3 (1914 and 1917).

Tennessee

371. In the DIVISION OF LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES, of the State Department of Education, Nashville, are grouped the principal historical agencies of the state. These include the State Library, housed in the capitol building, and the Archives, the Museum, and the Tennessee Historical Society Collection, in the War Memorial Building completed in 1925.

The State Library, comprising law and general collections, makes special efforts to collect all available material relating to the history of Tennessee and the South and to genealogy and heraldry. Besides books and pamphlets, it collects newspapers, including old files as well as the current issues of the leading city dailies in the state; individual records of Tennessee soldiers, many thousands of which have been obtained in the form of photostats of government records or through the medium of questionnaires; and manuscripts, portraits, and memorabilia. The library is also active in connection with the marking of historic sites. It does little publishing but has for reference typed lists of material on various subjects or of various classes.

The Archives, or noncurrent records of the various state offices, departments, and commissions, beginning with their partial assemblage in the new building, and more particularly since the appointment of a Keeper, in 1927, are being systematically examined, arranged, and installed, or carefully stored, and to such purpose that the Keeper was able to report in 1930 that for the first time in the history of the state a system of keeping archives was established and working, though much yet remained to be accomplished. The Keeper also discharges the duties of Land Commissioner, and as such he is active in locating and securing early records of the Land Office, and in compiling a card index of all land grants in the state.

The aforesaid Keeper also has under his supervision the State Museum. This section was organized in 1927 by the Department of Education in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture. It is general in scope, including wild life, archaeological, and historical exhibits, notably an exceptionally comprehensive World War collection. The Keeper of the Archives and Museum is also State Archaeologist, and as such he is active, as his other duties permit, in field exploration and collection. In this work he has had the

Agricultural College; the Mississippi Baptist Historical Society, with depository at the First Baptist Church, Jackson; the Mississippi Methodist Historical Society, with depository at Millsaps College, Jackson; the Mississippi State Library, Jackson; and the Pontotoc County Historical Society.

More recent developments in local history are noted in the series of articles on historical activities in the South in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1 and 3 (1914 and 1917), and in an article on "The Preservation of Mississippi History," in the North Carolina Historical Review, April, 1928.

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL

Arkansas

385. THE ARKANSAS HISTORY COMMISSION, Little Rock, maintains a library and museum, including books, principally public documents; manuscript collections, both public and private, covering the greater part of the history of the state since its organization; newspaper files, covering the entire history of the state; and an archaeological and historical museum and picture gallery. The first major task of the commission, upon its organization in 1905, was to make an exhaustive investigation into all extant sources of information bearing on the history of the state, the results of which were published in 1906. Among publications it has issued since then may be noted the catalogs of Arkansas History and of the Arkansas State History Museum issued in 1922.

386. THE ARKANSAS MUSEUM, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, is devoting its efforts almost entirely to archaeological research. A map of all known sites in the state is being prepared, and type collections are being made from each region, with a view to establishing a research department in the ceramics of the southern Mississippi Valley region. Incidentally, duplicate potsherds are being collected for the Ceramics Repository at the University of Michigan. The museum collections are completely catalogued, and manuscript lists are available to those interested. As soon as financial conditions in the region are sufficiently stable the museum expects to secure expert assistance in the preparation of a monograph on the ceramic material.

387. Mention may also be made of Hendrix College, Conway, which maintains in a small library special collections of Arkansas documents and Methodist publications. Information about the earlier developments in the state in the field of history may be found in a series of articles on "Historical Activities in the South and Trans-Mississippi Southwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 2 and 3 (1916, 1917), and in an article on "The Preservation of Arkansas History," in the North Carolina Historical Review (July, 1928).

Louisiana

388. THE HOWARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY, the reference library of the city of New Orleans, aims to build up a collection of reference material adequate for the needs of the city, except in the fields of medicine and law, which are covered by other collections in the city. It aims particularly to cover the whole field of Louisiana history, and its extensive accumulations of books, maps, and other printed

coöperation of the Smithsonian Institution, a benefit he was instrumental in obtaining for the states generally.

The library and exhibits of the Tennessee Historical Society constitute the remaining major section of the division. These, the accumulations of years past, including valuable collections of manuscripts and old newspapers, were received in 1927, in a rather chaotic and damaged condition, owing to the lack of adequate housing and a paid caretaker, and the work of arranging, repairing, and cataloging the materials was at last accounts the main task of the new curator, though gifts and trusts continue to come from the society's large circle of friends. In coöperation with the State Department of Education, the society publishes quarterly the Tennessee Historical Magazine, a section of which is devoted to documents.

A plan for the reorganization of the whole division, in the interest of greater efficiency and economy, was recently submitted by the curator of the society to the Commissioner of Education, at the request of the latter, and many of its suggestions were adopted pending a decision upon the plan as a whole.

372. THE EAST TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Knoxville, with headquarters at the Lawson McGhee Library and editorial office at the University of Tennessee, is issuing a series of annual Publications, begun in 1929, which includes noteworthy bibliographical aids and documentary materials. Examples of the former are the lists, latterly entitled "Writings on Tennessee History," which aim to include all books and articles, published since 1922, relating to any phase of Tennessee history; and of source materials, the recently included "Letters of an East Tennessee Abolitionist," and the continuing series of installments of the "Executive Journal of Governor John Sevier." Various American and Canadian depositories are drawn upon for the publication of sources. Should the society itself acquire any material it would be deposited in the McClung collection of the Lawson McGhee Library.

373. THE LAWSON MCGHEE LIBRARY, Knoxville, includes the Calvin Morgan McClung collection of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, pictures, and maps relating to early western travel, and the history and genealogy of Tennessee and other southern states. The collection is maintained as a separate unit and substantial private contributions are made for its enlargement. The library is reported to be the most active collecting agency, of its kind at least, in the state.

374. THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, Knoxville, maintains a library as yet undeveloped for research purposes, except for its possession of certain Tennessee materials, including all current documents and some newspapers, but expansion is expected following completion of a new library building.

375. Mention may also be made of the Memphis Historical Society, not at present very active, whose collections are deposited in the Cossitt Library, Memphis; the Carnegie Library of Nashville, reported in possession of the best collection of bound Tennessee newspapers; the Chattanooga Public Library, with its growing

collection of local historical material; the George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, with its collections of local newspapers and manuscripts not at present being very actively developed; Vanderbilt University, Nashville; and the Brooks Memorial Art Gallery, Memphis.

Developments in the field of local history may be traced in the series of articles on historical activities in the South, in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1 and 3 (1914 and 1917), and in an article on "The Preservation of Tennessee History," in the North Carolina Historical Review, April, 1929.

Alabama

376. THE ALABAMA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Montgomery, is active in the study of, and in the collection and preservation of materials relating to, the anthropology, archaeology, and early history of Alabama and the gulf country. It cultivates this field in close coöperation with agencies concerned with other aspects of the historical period down to the present time. It engages in field explorations, having definitely traced a portion of the route of De Soto through Alabama in 1540, and having located more than two hundred aboriginal town sites and mounds. Old cemeteries and seats of white settlements are being listed and surveyed, and certain folk customs recorded. The society proposes during the coming years to locate and mark the various roads, streams, and points in the state that are of interest in connection with its early history. Much of the material gathered in the course of this work, which so far has produced, among other things, collections of aboriginal objects totalling more than 200,000 pieces, is being assembled and installed in the newly established and well housed museum of the Woman's College of Alabama at Montgomery. In its monthly bulletin, Arrow Points (mimeographed), the society publishes considerable bibliographical and original material in its own and related fields.

377. THE ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY, Montgomery, besides caring for noncurrent state archives, of which it is official custodian, maintains a library and museum of materials relating to Alabama and southern history. Besides books and pamphlets, it collects newspapers, of which it now has over 10,000 volumes; manuscripts, including the correspondence and papers of leading citizens; portraits; and historical objects and photographs illustrative of the current life as well as of the history of the state. But other work of the department, including that of library extension, apparently prevents any high degree of concentration upon the historical field. The department has long had a plan for the compilation and publication of twelve volumes of state papers. In 1930 it began publication of the Alabama Historical Quarterly, the continuation of which, after the issuance of four numbers in apparently very limited editions, is now in doubt.

378. THE ALABAMA SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS was instrumental in the recent conversion of a former high school building at Montgomery into an institution known as the Alabama Museum of Fine Arts. Besides paintings, tapestries, silver, arms, and the like, the exhibits

include a pioneer room which is a reproduction of an early Alabama settler's log cabin furnished with authentic pieces of the pioneer period.

379. THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF ALABAMA, Montgomery, with the coöperation of the Alabama Anthropological Society and other cultural agencies of the state, is actively developing a museum of history, science, and art, the second floor of its new library building having been planned with this object in view. Here are being assembled, for permanent deposit or temporary display, the accumulations of organizations and private collectors, principally in the fields, thus far, of art and anthropology, the latter being represented by several noteworthy collections of the aboriginal remains of the region. The October, 1930, number of the college Bulletin is devoted to an illustrated account of the new enterprise.

380. Mention may also be made of certain other agencies whose activities, or available information about them, do not warrant separate statement in this connection. The Alabama Conference (denominational), Baldwin County, Moundville, Russell County, and Tennessee Valley historical societies maintain small collections of books and manuscripts relating to their several fields. Special collections of Alabama authors are being assembled, one at the Birmingham Public Library, with the aid of a special fund of \$50,000, and others at Alabama College, Montevallo, the Association Public Library, Mobile, and Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham. The names of the Birmingham Art Club, the Birmingham Museum Association, and the Southern States Art League suggest activities of possible consequence from the present point of view in the fine arts and related fields. The Alabama State Library, Montgomery, is devoted to law.

Historical agencies in the state presumably still derive stimulus as well as guidance from the work done some thirty years ago by the Alabama History Commission. This body, the principal result of whose efforts was the establishment of the State Department of Archives and History, made a survey of local agencies active in the field of Alabama history and of materials relating to that field then available in public repositories or in private hands, both within and outside the state, a detailed report of which was issued in the Publications of the Alabama Historical Society, Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 1 (1901). Among agencies then active and not already mentioned here may be noted the Alabama Girls' Industrial School, Montevallo, reported collecting Alabama authors and imprints, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, reported building up a special library of negro literature, and the University of Alabama, University, reported in possession of Alabama material including a few files of early newspapers.

More recent developments in local history are noted in a series of articles on historical activities in the South, in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1 and 3 (1914 and 1917), and in an article on "The Preservation of Alabama History," in the North Carolina Historical Review, January, 1928.

Mississippi

381. THE MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY, Jackson, is custodian of noncurrent state archives, and has supplemented its holdings of these with transcripts from French, Spanish, and British archives of material relating to the history of Mississippi in the early days under foreign dominion. It also maintains a library and historical museum, including a large collection of newspaper files, a collection of manuscript material relating to Jefferson Davis, and other documents. With its own are housed the collections of the Mississippi Historical Society.

In discharge of one of its principal functions the department is publishing a documentary history of the state. A volume relating to the territorial period was published in 1905, one relating to the period of the English dominion, in 1911, and the first of a series relating to the period of the French dominion, in 1927. It is the custom of the department, also, to publish outstanding works by Mississippi authors relating to the history of the state, a recent example of this being the Life, Letters, and Papers of William Dunbar, prepared under the auspices of the national and Mississippi societies of the Colonial Dames in America and issued in 1930.

382. THE MISSISSIPPI HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Jackson, is closely affiliated with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. It was instrumental in the establishment of this department, and its collections, including important groups of manuscripts, are housed with those of the department. The publications of the society, now numbering twenty-three volumes, are devoted mainly to articles and monographs but some original material is included.

383. THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, University, reports possession of "a very good collection of Mississippiana," to which additions are doubtless being made. What this means may perhaps be inferred from the fact that, formerly at least, the library of the university contained a larger collection of Mississippi material than any other library, including files of bound newspapers, representing over a hundred publications and dating from about 1831, and the Claiborne collection of manuscripts and printed miscellany.

384. Mention should also be made of the fundamental and still useful piece of work done by the Mississippi Historical Commission, a body established by law in 1900 to take stock of the condition of historical work in the state and to make recommendations for its improvement. In the discharge of this duty, the principal result of which was the creation of the State Department of Archives and History, the commission made a comprehensive survey of materials relating to Mississippi history in public repositories outside the state, both in the United States and abroad, and in public repositories and in private possession in Mississippi, a detailed report of which was issued in the Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. 5 (1902).

Among agencies then reported as possessing and presumably accumulating local historical material, including newspapers, were, in addition to two of those noted above, the Fisk Memorial Library, Natchez; the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College,

material, relating not only to Louisiana, but to the whole gulf region, are gradually being cataloged and further enlarged. Other special interests concern subjects held to be of probable first importance to the people of the region in its economic development. It is felt, for example, that shipping, the fur industry, tropical woods, sugar, cotton, rice, fisheries, and related subjects all suggest fields in which the library should develop unusual collections, and such material is being secured so far as limited funds permit. Facilities for obtaining photostats of material in the library are available at a commercial house in the vicinity.

389. THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, New Orleans, is closely affiliated with the State Museum, in whose building it is domiciled, and with whose collections its own are merged without distinction except by label. The Museum having in recent years taken over the burden of collecting and caring for all classes of material, the society directs its efforts mainly towards research, publication, and celebration. It publishes the Louisiana Historical Quarterly, which regularly includes much bibliographical and documentary material, derived mainly from its originals and transcripts of archives of the Spanish and French periods, such as the continuing series of instalments of an "Index to the Spanish Judicial Records of Louisiana," and of "Records of the Superior Council of Louisiana."

390. THE LOUISIANA STATE MUSEUM, New Orleans, is actively building up collections of exhibition material in many fields, including archaeology, history, art, agriculture, and commerce -- all centering about Louisiana and its history. Moreover, as custodian of the collections of the Louisiana Historical Society, and on its own account, the Museum seeks additions to its already extensive collections of printed, archival, manuscript, and pictorial materials relating to the history of the state. Its widely distributed printed list of historical materials desired reads like that of any thoroughgoing historical collecting agency. It coöperates with the Louisiana Historical Society in the preparation of bibliographical and documentary material for publication in the quarterly magazine of the latter, and it is now preparing for that purpose an index of births, marriages, deaths, and important events noted in early newspaper files.

391. LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, is actively developing special collections of material on Louisiana, the South, and Reconstruction. No current newspapers are being bound for preservation, but a collection of about a thousand bound volumes of Louisiana newspapers, of the period before 1920, is maintained. There is a growing collection of manuscript materials, including account books, diaries, plantation records, and old Spanish surveys of the region. A small but good historical museum is being built up through the efforts of a member of the history department and with the coöperation of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and other local societies. Representatives of the university are on the alert for additions, and appeals are made, particularly to alumni, for coöperation. The library has manuscript check lists of its newspaper files, and is making a card list of all Louisiana materials here, and so far as possible elsewhere, with the possibil-

ity of publication in view. The early publication of a select bibliography of Louisiana is contemplated.

392. TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, in its Department of Middle American Research, is rapidly building up a library, including many unpublished manuscripts, of special value thus far in the study of the American Indian, the history and geography of Central America and Mexico, and the Maya hieroglyphs.

393. Other possible centers of activities of present interest include Confederate Memorial Hall and the State Library in New Orleans. For the historical background of activities noted above, see articles in the series on historical activities in the South in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 2 and 3 (1916 and 1917), and one on "The Preservation of Louisiana History," in the North Carolina Historical Review, October, 1928.

Oklahoma

394. THE OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Oklahoma City, which recently moved into a new building specially constructed for its use, is developing a library and a museum of materials relating to the history of Oklahoma and the Southwest. Its library proper, though not as extensive as those of many other institutions of this kind, covers almost completely the history of the West and the Southwest. There are also thousands of bound volumes of newspapers. Ever since the establishment of the society as a department in connection with the State Editorial Association in 1893, it has regularly received and filed the current issues of dailies and weeklies from all over the state.

In the museum are historical manuscripts and documents, as well as objects; mementoes and records of the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indians of Indian Territory; archaeological and ethnological collections; memorials of the Civil War displayed in separate Union and Confederate halls; and portraits and other pictures. In the development of the Indian collection the society has had the active coöperation of members of the tribes concerned, and in archaeological field work, that of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington.

The society publishes the Chronicles of Oklahoma, a quarterly devoted in the main to narrative history. Something of the society's activities in past years is revealed in a series of articles on "Historical Activities in the South and Trans-Mississippi Southwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 2 and 3 (1916-1917).

395. THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, includes in its library the Phillips collection of material relating to the history of the Southwest, and a large collection of manuscripts of the Cherokee Indian Tribe. The former collection, with the aid of a special fund established for its development, is expected soon to become one of the most important of its kind in the Southwest. The head of the history department and the librarian published in July, 1930, a volume of readings in Oklahoma history, or a source book of documentary material relating to Oklahoma and the Southwest.

Texas

396. THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO recently purchased, restored, furnished as of old, and opened to the public as a museum the old Spanish Governors' Palace, as described in detail in the Museum News, March 15, 1931.

397. THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS OF HOUSTON is attempting gradually to build up a collection of wide variety including all forms of art. At present, in its accessions, it is preferring the art of the South and Southwest, and of Mexico. A nucleus of a research library of books, manuscripts, and prints on art subjects has already been established. Lists of its more important acquisitions are gladly furnished upon request.

398. THE PANHANDLE-PLAINS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Canyon, with headquarters and collections at the West Texas State Teachers College, is actively developing already noteworthy collections, particularly of manuscript and museum materials relating to early days in the Southwest. A special effort is made to collect all possible manuscript records, the society having already acquired records of many ranches of the region, including the almost complete records of the famous XIT Ranch of Texas which built the state capitol. There are growing collections of guns, branding irons, saddles, and other articles that were in use on the early range, on the cattle trails and in the Indian Wars. The society is also making an effort to collect archaeological and paleontological materials. It is planning the erection of a building of its own. The Panhandle-Plains Review, launched in 1928, includes documentary material.

399. THE ROSENBERG LIBRARY, Galveston, the free public library of the city, for over a quarter of a century has made a specialty of collecting all kinds of material relating to the history of Galveston, once the most important center in its part of the country in business, political and social life. A general description of this material, which includes the collections of the Texas Historical Society of Galveston, and of additional material sought, appears in a recent booklet issued by the library.

400. THE TEXAS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION appointed a committee in January, 1931, to begin forming an agricultural library, with a view of saving for posterity valuable source material in this field, including manuscripts, diaries, and farm and ranch records. The idea and the nucleus of such a library came from T. C. Richardson, field editor of Farm and Ranch, who for several years past had been gathering material for an agricultural history of Texas. The projected library is being formed under his direction and according to present plans it will ultimately be presented to the state. By May of the same year it had been augmented by the acquisition of the collections of two horticulturists of international reputation.

401. THE TEXAS FOLK-LORE SOCIETY, Austin, has been active in recent years and presumably is still active in the collection and recording of the songs, ballads, legends, and tales of Texas. It issues

a series of Publications which has included such numbers as a volume on the Legends of Texas.

402. THE TEXAS KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HISTORICAL COMMISSION is collecting, with the coöperation of the University of Texas, the Catholic clergy of the state, and related agencies, materials for a history of the Catholic Church in Texas to be published in commemoration of the centenary, 1936, of Texas independence. One of its chief objectives is to search for original sources which will reveal some hidden treasures of history, and to this end it is locating, listing, calendaring, and reproducing on a large scale such materials in Spanish, Mexican, and American archives as may already be available in reproductions or as may be discovered in the original upon examination of the archives themselves. In the meantime it is publishing some of the material acquired, as in the pamphlet containing The Solis Diary of 1767. The published Minutes of its regular meetings, the last of which was held at Dallas, May 18, 1931, contain detailed reports on the commission's aims and activities.

403. THE TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, Austin, collects Texas materials, which are deposited in the library of the University of Texas; encourages the study of state history and the organization of local historical societies; and publishes the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, which is devoted in large measure to documentary material such as the continuing series of the "Diary of Adolphus Sterne" and the "Journal of a Trip through Texas and Northern New Mexico, 1846-1847."

404. THE TEXAS STATE LIBRARY, Austin, besides serving as the agent of the Texas Library and Historical Commission in promoting and supplementing the work of public and school libraries throughout the state, and engaging in other activities somewhat outside the field of present interest, is custodian of a wealth of material relating to the history of Texas and the Southwest, particularly for the period 1835-1880. Chief among its holdings in this field are non-current public archives, including archives of the Spanish and Mexican regimes, of the Republic of Texas, and of the state of Texas, supplemented by a large collection of transcripts of documents in the archives of Spain, Mexico, and Cuba; a collection of old Texas newspapers dating back to 1835; and many personal collections such as the Lamar, Reagan, W. D. Miller, Lubbock, and Hunt papers. The chifon-lining method is used in preserving rare manuscripts and maps.

The library printed a calendar of the Lamar Papers in 1914. It has card-indexed the muster rolls of the Texas Rangers; has a card-index of Texas Revolutionary soldiers, 1835-36; is now card-indexing the muster rolls of the Confederate army in its possession; and has card calendars of numerous collections of documents. It has an annual appropriation for publishing Texas archives, and an average of one volume a year is issued. In recent years there have been published the Lamar Papers in six volumes, and the Journals of the Fourth Congress, Republic of Texas, 1839-1840, in three volumes.

405. THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, Austin, maintains general and special libraries rich in source material relating to the history of Texas,

the Southwest, the Old South, and Mexico, and to the history of the development of English and American literature from the 16th to the 20th century. Especially noteworthy are the Garcia library of printed and manuscript Mexicana; the Wrenn library of English and American literature; manuscripts numbering about a million and a half items, including, besides those in the Garcia Collection, the Bexar archives, the Austin Papers, and extensive files of transcripts from Spanish and Mexican archives and from the Indian Bureau at Washington; and over 10,000 bound volumes of newspapers, chiefly of Texas and the South. It is the purpose of the university to build around the Garcia library, which is segregated and open only to graduate students and scholars, a larger collection, to be known as the Latin-American Collection.

The university has a Fund for Research in the Social Sciences which has recently kept an historian in the field locating, and so far as possible collecting for preservation in the university library, historical documents, newspapers, and other materials bearing on Texas history -- a work that is supplemented in various ways, as by the issuance of small descriptive folders readily slipped into outgoing mail. The departments of government, sociology, and economics have proposed the assemblage and separate maintenance, in a convenient place on the campus, of a special collection of official, quasi-official, and private documents dealing with or bearing on current economic, political, and social conditions.

The university has published a five-volume catalog of the Wrenn library of English and American literature (1920), and the Garcia library is being carefully cataloged, all of the printed matter and some of the manuscripts having been covered. Many of the university's Spanish records have been translated and published in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, the American Historical Review, and other scholarly publications. The Austin Papers were published in volumes supplementary to the annual reports of the American Historical Association for 1919 and 1922, and in a concluding volume issued by the university press in 1927.

406. THE WEST TEXAS HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, INC., Alpine, maintains at the Sul Ross State Teachers College a museum devoted to the preservation and display of materials in the following fields, here listed in the order of the importance of results achieved to date: anthropology, biology, folk-lore, history, paleontology, geology, mineralogy, and ornithology. A catalog of the collections is available at the museum, about 500 items from which will be included in the next Publication of the society. Bulletins are issued from time to time, and several hundred photographs are available at the museum, some of them in duplicate.

407. THE WEST TEXAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, Abilene, an organization fostered by several West Texas colleges and universities, is developing collections of materials relating to West Texas, with the emphasis thus far on files of newspapers and recorded interviews with persons having first-hand knowledge of the history of the region. It publishes a Year Book, begun in 1925, which includes documentary material as well as articles and addresses.

408. Mention may also be made of the Houston Public Library, possessor of files of local newspapers, 1839 to date; the Hunt County Historical Society, Greenville, which maintains small collections, including some complete files of newspapers and a museum; and the Witte Memorial Museum, San Antonio, devoted to natural history, archaeology, art, and history. Earlier developments in the field of history may be traced in a series of articles on "Historical activities in the South and Trans-Mississippi Southwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 2 and 3 (1916, 1917), and in an article on "The Preservation of Texas History," in the North Carolina Historical Review (January, 1929).

MOUNTAIN

Montana

409. THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MONTANA, Helena, maintains a library and museum, including over 30,000 volumes relating chiefly to history and travel in Montana and the Northwest; almost complete files of all Montana newspapers from 1864, the year of the first issue; state archives; a small collection of pioneer diaries, journals, account books, and other papers; maps, pictures, and museum articles. Its series of Contributions, the last volume of which was issued in 1923, includes some documentary material. Earlier activities of the society and other historical agencies are traced in the series of articles on "Historical Activities in the Trans-Mississippi Northwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1-7 (1914-1920).

410. THE MONTANA STATE LIBRARY, Helena, makes a specialty of American statutory law, having all but about 100 sessions of those published by the various states and territories during the last 125 years, besides all authorized reprints prior to 1800, and most revisions.

411. THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA, Missoula, is developing its library primarily for undergraduate needs. It is, however, building up a special collection, as yet not particularly noteworthy, on Montana and the Northwest. Moreover, the library possesses a collection of Northwestern Indian museum material, and is at present engaged in collecting North American Indian relics. Check lists of Montana material, including Montana authors, are to be published, and a section of the university magazine, The Frontier, is devoted to historical material, chiefly documentary, which is also published separately in a numbered series of Historical Reprints.

Idaho

412. THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IDAHO, Boise, maintains a small library of books and manuscripts relating to Idaho and the Pacific Northwest; extensive newspaper files, including the earliest state issues and growing with the addition of twenty-two Idaho papers currently received; and an entomological, herpetological, archaeological, and historical museum. A partial indexing of Idaho newspapers, reported in 1928, proved of such service as to inspire the hope that the scope of the work might be enlarged, with a view, ultimately, of including the early files. The society's Biennial Report sometimes includes such material as the illustrated article on "Indian Rock Writing in Idaho" (1929-1930).

413. Mention may also be made of the Idaho State Library, Boise, devoted to law; and the University of Idaho, Moscow, whose library was entirely burned in 1906 and has not yet been brought to a level calling for notice in this connection.

Wyoming

414. THE HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT, STATE OF WYOMING, Cheyenne, with the closely affiliated Wyoming State Historical Society, is developing, as well as small personnel, meager funds, and inadequate quarters permit, a library and museum of materials relating to the history of Wyoming in particular and of the West and Northwest in general. Its files of newspapers for territorial days are practically complete, and accessible, and practically all papers now published in the state are currently received. Its museum collections, with the exception of certain exhibits, including Indian, World War, and stagecoach displays, are largely stored for lack of exhibition space. The society publishes a small quarterly, entitled Annals of Wyoming, and prepares for the legislature a biennial report in which all accessions of the biennium are itemized.

Earlier developments in the work of the department and of related agencies may be traced in the series of articles on "Historical Activities in the Trans-Mississippi Northwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1-7 (1914-1920).

415. THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING, Laramie, maintains a working library of over 75,000 volumes as yet undeveloped for research purposes. A "valiant effort" is being made to preserve all historical records both of the university and of the state, and to develop an as yet merely representative collection of Western Americana.

416. THE WYOMING STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Cheyenne, preserves a large and important collection of material relating to the cattleman's frontier. Established in 1873, when Wyoming was almost entirely a cattle range, the association was primarily responsible for the establishment of statehood and was a leading factor in early political as well as live stock development. It now is interested not only in preserving its own records but in acquiring documents of historical value, and photographs, directly connected with and bearing on the live stock association.

417. Mention may also be made of the Buffalo Bill Museum, Cody; and the Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, at present (1930) custodian of the public archives, according to the head of the Historical Department.

Colorado

418.-COLORADO COLLEGE, Colorado Springs, maintains in its library a general collection suitable for a liberal arts college which grants only bachelor's and master's degrees, including material relating to Colorado and western history.

The Stewart Commission on Western History, a body established by the trustees of the college in 1925, according to an arrangement proposed by its founders, Philip B. and Frances C. Stewart of Colorado Springs, is active in collecting and publishing material relating to the westward American migration of the earlier part of the 19th century. With the aid of surveyors' records in the General Land Office at Washington and of data gathered in the field, the commission has already traced the old trails of the West, including the Oregon, California, and Santa Fé trails and their principal branches, and has published the results in six volumes of maps which provide the reader or student of western history with the same kind of information that modern automobile maps furnish the present day tourist.

The commission is now collecting materials for the story of western migration as it is told in journals, diaries, letters, and other contemporary records produced by the pioneers themselves. Such material is being sought wherever it may be found, in public repositories, both American and foreign, or in private hands. The results will be embodied in a series of volumes comprising a narrative and documentary history of the Far West from 1819 to 1869. According to present plans, this work, under the general title, Overland to the Pacific, will be completed in thirty volumes in four parts under the following heads: The Crusaders of the Northwest; The American Challenge in California; Forty-Niners; and Development of the Great West.

419. THE COLORADO STATE LIBRARY, Denver, maintains a collection of about 85,000 volumes, including U. S. documents and state documents and reports, which is said to contain "much interesting material along many lines for research work for the local people."

420. THE DENVER PUBLIC LIBRARY is collecting printed material relating to Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region, the collection of manuscript material being left to the state historical society by agreement. It is also seeking to build up a collection for genealogical research in the Rocky Mountain region, having on deposit with its own material the collections of the local D. A. R., the Colorado Genealogical Society, and other similar organizations. Arrangement is made to supply photostat reproductions of any material in the library.

421. THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, University of Colorado, Boulder, is active in collecting, preserving, and publishing materials relating to the history of Colorado. It edits the University of Colorado Historical Collections, which embrace a Colony Series, including documentary histories such as the Union Colony at Greeley, Colorado, 1869-71, and Experiments in Colorado Colonization, 1869-1872, published respectively in 1918 and 1926, and a Mining Series, the first volume of which, Early Records of Gilpin County, Colorado, 1859-1861, was published in 1920. The department in 1929 sponsored a conference at the University of Colorado on the history of the Trans-Mississippi West, the discussions at which were published by the university in a volume entitled The Trans-Mississippi West (1930).

422. THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF COLORADO, Denver, besides caring for state archives, is actively developing a library, now numbering approximately 20,000 books, maps, and pamphlets relating chiefly to the history of Colorado and the West; extensive files of bound newspapers and of the recent and current issues of practically all newspapers published in the state; a small collection of manuscripts, including the "Dawson Scrap Book" of Colorado materials; and an historical and archaeological museum being enriched on the archaeological side through field work conducted by the society with the coöperation of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington. The society's bimonthly, the Colorado Magazine, frequently includes documentary material. The work of the society is cramped by lack of room and proper equipment, particularly for the convenient handling of its collection of bound newspapers, and the last biennial report to the governor urgently recommends that this situation be corrected.

423. THE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER is active in archaeological field work, having in 1930 been engaged, in coöperation with the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, in a survey of sites, collections, pictographs, and other evidences of early cultures in eastern Colorado. Also, affiliated with the university is the Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences, established to advance good will and understanding in social, industrial, and international relations, and engaged, among other things, in developing a seminar library of books, documents, and periodicals on international relations.

424. Earlier developments in the state in the field of history are noted in the series of articles on "Historical Activities in the Trans-Mississippi Northwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1-7 (1914-1920).

New Mexico

425. THE MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO, Santa Fé, is a department of the state government whose organization and general plan of operation is one of coöperation and coördination with a number of other institutions whose functions and purposes are similar or supplementary. It provides headquarters for, and has an interlocking staff with the School of American Research, the Historical Society of New Mexico, the Santa Fé Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, and the state library extension service. The School of American Research in turn has an interlocking staff with the department of archaeology and anthropology of the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, and there are various other coöperative connections between the Santa Fé group and the university.

The primary, though not the sole function of the museum, is the collection and preservation of materials relating to the archaeology, history, and art of New Mexico and the Southwest, with its own holdings of which are now merged those of the School of American Research and the Historical Society of New Mexico. Besides extensive and important collections of archaeological,

ethnological, and historical objects, and temporary and permanent exhibits of the works of artists of the Southwest, including a unique collection of paintings by living Indian artists, the museum has archive and library collections including the Spanish archives of New Mexico, 1621-1843; Spanish archives from the Federal Land Office; the state war records, 1917-1919; newspaper files from 1846; and a library of about 8,000 volumes.

These collections are being developed directly or indirectly as the result of such activities as field work; a systematic archaeological survey of New Mexico with special reference to the Pueblo Plateau of the Southwest; the establishment of branch museums in various parts of the state, particularly in archaeological areas; and a search for material relating to the history of New Mexico and the Southwest in Spanish and Mexican archives.

The School of American Research, the University of New Mexico, and the Museum of New Mexico publish El Palacio, a "Weekly Review of Arts and Sciences in the American Southwest," and the Historical Society of New Mexico and the University of New Mexico publish the New Mexico Historical Review, a quarterly devoted primarily to documentary history. Among other publications listed as for sale by the Review is Twitchell's two-volume index of the Spanish archives of New Mexico (1914).

426. THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO, Albuquerque, with whose department of archaeology and anthropology is closely affiliated the School of American Research at Santa Fé, is participating in the state archaeological survey and in the publication of El Palacio and the New Mexico Historical Review as indicated above. The university library includes a special collection of some 170 volumes in Spanish, Latin, Italian, and French, of the period 1533-1803.

427. Something of the backgrounds of historical work in the state is revealed in a series of articles on "Historical Activities in the South and Trans-Mississippi Southwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1 and 2 (1916, 1917).

Arizona

428. THE ARIZONA STATE HISTORIAN, Phoenix, maintains a small historical library and a large collection of manuscripts, chiefly reminiscences, relating to Arizona history, especially to the lives of pioneers and their families; the history of towns, localities, newspapers, mines, and ranches; the origin of place names; Indian tribes and Apache wars; and kindred subjects. He publishes a quarterly magazine, the Arizona Historical Review, which frequently includes such documentary or other source material as the diary of the wife of the first Confederate territorial delegate from Arizona, kept as they fled into Mexico after refusing the oath of allegiance after capture of Geronimo, written by the army officer who took him.

429. THE ARIZONA STATE LIBRARY, Phoenix, is emerging from a strictly law library into a law and legislative reference library, and more recently into a general reference library. In connection with

the last-named development special attention is given to all publications relating to Arizona and the Southwest. All newspapers published in the state are currently received and periodically bound.

430. THE ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM, University of Arizona, Tucson, is emphasizing the prehistoric and modern Indian cultures of the Southwest, engaging in field work, such as that carried on in 1930 on the Gila Bank ruin near San Carlos and at Martini's Hill near Tucson, and collecting and preserving materials found. It cooperates with the Northern Arizona Society of Science and Art at Flagstaff, the Phoenix Museum, the Gila Pueblo, Globe, all of Arizona, and has working relations with the Los Angeles Museum.

431. THE MUSEUM OF NORTHERN ARIZONA, Flagstaff, is active in archaeological field work, having in 1930 explored prehistoric ruins in the pine-pinyon belt at the south end of Deadman's Flat, north of Flagstaff.

432. Mention may also be made of the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society, Tucson, which, according to the State Historian, "receives a state subsidy, and contains much of value." Something of the backgrounds of historical work in the state is revealed in a series of articles on "Historical Activities in the South and Trans-Mississippi Southwest," in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vols. 1 and 2 (1916, 1917).

Utah

433. THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF UTAH, Salt Lake City, maintains a library and publishes the quarterly Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine. Among its objectives is "a copy of the family record of every Latter-day Saint in our Genealogical Archive."

434. THE OFFICE OF THE CHURCH HISTORIAN, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, maintains a library of printed and manuscript materials, referred to by the secretary of the Utah State Historical Society as "one of the finest and largest libraries of the kind in the world." Among other things the office has "a complete daily historical record of the church from the organization in 1830 to the present." It also aims to preserve "everything it can of a historical nature, such as world calamities and new scientific discoveries." It is open to students, and whenever reproductions of old manuscripts, documents, or early printing are called for, photostat or photographic copies are usually made.

435. THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, Salt Lake City, is developing an as yet small general library which cannot attempt completeness in any field, but specializes on mining and metallurgy, and to some extent, on Utah history.

436. THE UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Salt Lake City, maintains a small library and museum of materials relating to the history of Utah, and publishes the Utah Historical Quarterly, begun in 1928. The library includes incomplete files of Utah newspapers, the

issues of between 25 and 30 of which are more or less regularly received; and the files of a number of the World War organizations, and of others that have gone out of existence. "We are endeavoring," writes the secretary, "to gather and publish source materials on Utah history . . . especially unpublished journals, records, and letters of historical importance. Such material is published exactly as written, with annotations as needed, and through the Quarterly becomes available to all. Often the original manuscripts or records are returned to the family archives, as a fulfillment of the condition under which they are obtained."

Nevada

437. THE NEVADA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY until recent years maintained at Reno a small library and a museum, including books on Nevada and western history, a few manuscripts, and files of Nevada newspapers since 1907, with a few earlier, and published occasional volumes of Papers including such source material as the documentary "History of Las Vegas Mission," Vol. 5 (1925-26).

Since 1927, when state appropriations for historical work were discontinued and the collections taken from the custody of specialists and turned over to untrained political appointees, the society's accumulations have been unavailable for research. At present (1931) the library is reported in storage in the charge of the Reno Chamber of Commerce and the museum relics in use as a commercial exhibit without any technical care. The secretary, however, is privately filing papers and other exchanges still coming to the society.

PACIFIC

Washington

438. THE ART INSTITUTE OF SEATTLE, formerly known as the Seattle Fine Arts Society, is building up a collection of Asiatic art, including tomb figures of the Tang dynasty, jade carvings, bronzes, etc., and developing and encouraging interest in American Northwest Coast primitive art.

439. THE SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY includes, besides the material usually found in a library of its class and size, a special collection relating to Pacific Northwest history, and a recently acquired, very complete collection of material on aeronautics. Moreover, the Library Board recently adopted a report of its Committee on Endowments and Special Collections (printed), which, among other things, outlines a definite policy for the building up of a number of collections of special interest to the people of that region, including collections on Alaska, Japan, and other countries bordering on the Pacific Rim. In the purchase of rare and unusual books and magazines, the library divides the field with the University of Washington library.

The library directed the preparation of a "Subject-index to the history of the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, as found in the United States Government Documents, 1789-1881," published by the Washington State Library. A catalog of its own aeronautics collection was reported in press early in 1931.

440. THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, includes several institutional agencies active in the fields under survey.

The university library, which embraces the usual working collections, has been developed in recent years with special attention to the needs of advanced study and research. Its ultimate aim is standard library equipment in the basic fields of knowledge and superior equipment in those in which the institution is in a position to excel. It is collecting in the field of international relations with special reference to the countries of the Pacific Rim. It has a strong working collection on Pacific Northwest history, which it hopes to make preëminent in that region. Among its present regional collections may be noted about 2,000 bound volumes of newspapers; important, uncounted holdings of manuscripts; and a collection of books, manuscripts, and newspaper material relating to Camp Lewis and the World War. Only a few newspapers are currently received.

The museum of the university, or the State Museum, aims to make its collections representative of the natural history, mineral resources, ethnology, history, arts, and chief industrial activities, principally of its region and of those countries with which the state has commercial relationship; to furnish materials for

research and study; and to interest and educate the public by its exhibitions.

In the Horace C. Henry Gallery of Fine Arts, the university maintains a collection of modern paintings, including works of outstanding American and French artists and typical work of the schools of England, Spain, Holland, Germany, and Sweden.

The university library coöperates with other libraries of the region in attempts at division of the field of collection and in the preparation of the Pacific Northwest guide-lists noted in the accompanying account of the Washington State Library, and of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, the more recent publications of which have come off the university press. The Washington Historical Quarterly, published by the Washington State University Historical Society, serves both as a medium for the publication of documentary material in hand and as an aid in locating similar material hitherto not generally known.

441. THE WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Tacoma, besides serving as custodian of state archives, maintains a small library of books, chiefly on history, exploration, genealogy, and biography; and collections of manuscripts and newspapers.

442. THE WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY, Olympia, is making a specialty of genealogy. It has acquired complete sets of standard genealogical magazines, lineage books, and vital records; manuscript lists of the first hundred marriages in each county of the state; and photographic copies of the original census of 1860. For the past eight or ten years the library has maintained a card index of genealogical material in the Boston Transcript and the D. A. R. Magazine; it is prominently associated with other leading libraries of the Pacific Northwest in the compilation and publication of location lists for that region, with a view, in part, of arriving at a more economical and serviceable division of the field of collection; and it has lately coöperated with the Washington chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the preparation of a volume of pioneer family records.

443. Mention may also be made of the Eastern Washington State Historical Society, Spokane, the Spokane Public Library, the State College of Washington, Pullman, the State Normal School, Cheney, the Tacoma Public Library, and Whitman College, Walla Walla -- all in possession of more or less manuscript, as well as printed, materials relating to the history of the state and region.

Oregon

444. THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF PORTLAND maintains a general library of over 600,000 books and pamphlets, including among its special collections one on Oregon and another on art. It has a check list of Oregon state documents through 1925 ready for publication but without immediate prospect of issue on account of lack of funds.

445. THE OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Portland, maintains a library and museum of materials relating to the history of Oregon and the

Pacific Northwest, including over 3,500 bound and unbound volumes of newspapers, chiefly of Oregon; political letters, diaries, and other manuscripts numbering over 8,600 items; and the largest collection of pioneer and Indian relics in the Pacific Northwest. It publishes the Oregon Historical Quarterly, which usually includes a documentary section, and occasional volumes, usually of narrative history, such as the History of the Oregon Constitution (1926).

446. Mention may also be made of the Old Fort Dalles Society, The Dalles, which maintains a museum and small library including volumes of local newspapers; the Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, whose library includes special collections in Oregon history and the history of horticulture; the Oregon State Library, Salem, which aims, among other things, to maintain as complete a collection of Oregon state publications as possible; Pacific University, Forest Grove, possessor of a small but choice collection of Pacific Northwest Americana, including imprints from the Oregon missionary press; the Portland Art Association; and the University of Oregon, Eugene, which includes in its library a special collection of Oregon and Pacific Northwest newspapers, and maintains a museum of fine arts.

California

447. THE CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, San Francisco, is active in the publication of bibliographical and documentary material relating to the history of California and the West, through the medium of its Quarterly; of its occasional Special Publications, comprised in part of reprints from the quarterly; and of pamphlets and miscellaneous items, also usually reprints from the quarterly. Among bibliographical items published in recent years may be noted a list of "California Bibliographies" (1924), and a "Check List of Recent Publications Relating to California and the West" (1930); and among sources, Spanish Voyages to the Northwest Coast in the Sixteenth Century (1929), and the continuing installments of "The Journal of Charles E. De Long, 1854-1863."

The society occupies rented quarters and apparently does not attempt to collect and preserve materials as such on a large scale, but it does to some extent receive gifts and loans of books, pamphlets, pictures, manuscripts, maps, and other historical items.

448. THE CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, organized in 1923 under the auspices of the regents of the University of California, may be considered the legally constituted agency for the preservation and dissemination of state history. It has general collections of manuscripts and newspaper files merged with the Bancroft library of the University of California at Berkeley, and an editorial office at Los Angeles. It publishes the California History Nugget, a popular monthly, October to May, and lists as its publications those of the California Historical Survey Commission, which include such volumes as the Guide to the County Archives of California (1919); and one compiled and edited by the association but planned and published by the Extension Division of the University of California, a Pictorial History of California (1925).

449. THE CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY, Sacramento, is a general library, including separate law and legislative, general reference, documents, prints, and California departments. The last named is gathering all sorts of material relating to the history of the state, including manuscripts, such as letters, diaries, and papers of pioneers, and early files and current issues of California newspapers. Much information is being gathered from pioneers and early settlers and much material collected relating to the lives and work of California authors, artists, musicians, actors, and other prominent citizens. A branch of the state library, housed in the building of the San Francisco Public Library, embraces a large genealogical library, on deposit there, and a collection, the gift of the heirs of Adolph Sutro, which is rich in such varied material as Spanish history, Hebrew manuscripts, and English historical pamphlets, and includes rarities such as the first four Shakespeare folios and about forty incunabula.

The state library maintains a card index, numbering over 30,000 items, of vital statistics gathered from every source at hand; an index of material in its California bound newspapers, 1846 to date; a union catalog showing accessions of practically all the county libraries in the state, some of the large city libraries, and the university libraries; and publishes lists of California state publications and of its own accessions in its quarterly, News Notes of California Libraries. A comprehensive account of most of these and related activities appears in the report of the 1930 conference of the National Association of State Libraries, printed in the Bulletin of the American Library Association, September, 1930, and separately under the title Papers and Proceedings.

450. THE HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY, San Marino, with its assemblage of whole libraries and other acquisitions of the founder, is developing, exclusively for purposes of reference and research, so far as the library is concerned, a great collection of materials especially strong with respect to the development of civilization in the British Isles, Canada, and the United States. So rich is the institution in source materials, and so pressing the work of administration and further organization, that practically the only additions to the collections now being made are in the nature of reference or open-shelf materials needed for effective use of the institution's present resources, a brief description of which may be offered as some indication of the probable direction of future growth.

Among its printed resources are more than 200,000 volumes of which nearly fifty per cent may be classed as unique or rare, including: over 5,300 incunabula; more than 10,000 titles of English books printed before 1641; a collection of English drama from its beginning to the opening of the 19th century; rich groups of rarities relating to the discovery, exploration, and colonization of North America; and important collections relating to the settlement of the Pacific Coast, the American Civil War, and the national figures, Washington and Lincoln.

In manuscript and archive materials the collections number in excess of 800,000 pieces. Beginning with the well known Battle Abbey Records, and continued with the papers of the Hastings, Egerton, Brydges, Grenville, and Temple families, the whole should

give, when cataloged and arranged, a conspectus of English social, economic, and official life for from four to five hundred years. In addition to these records there are valuable collections on the French and Indian and American Revolutionary and Civil Wars, together with much on California and of far western interest. An extensive collection of literary manuscripts of English and American 19th century authors lends color to the whole.

In the art gallery and museum are collected antique bronzes, tapestries, and other objects of art, including an exceptionally extensive and representative collection of the masterpieces of English portraiture, or the works of such artists as Gainsborough, Romney, Reyburn, and Reynolds.

The library aims, as the setting of its own house in order permits, to work in increasingly close coöperation with other institutions of the region. It has already made a survey of existing special collections of research value on the Pacific Coast, with a view, in part, of avoiding duplicating materials in other libraries except as such materials may be required for effective use of its own collections. It employs every necessary and discoverable method of ensuring the preservation of its treasures. Photostats of its rarest items are constantly being made for ordinary use in place of the originals. After repeated investigations by various scientists working at the request of the library, a fumigator has been installed to destroy insect and worm life damaging to books and manuscripts, a device combining the use of a lethal gas with that of a vacuum chamber.

The library assists, in a manner revelatory of some of its holdings, in the preparation of such publications as the Union List of Periodicals issued by the Special Libraries Association of Southern California; the English Bibliographical Society's Short-Title Catalogue of English Books Printed before 1641; and the Prussian Commission's Gesamtkatalog den Wiegendrucke (Union Catalogue of Incunabula).

The Huntington Library Publications, issued in coöperation with the Harvard University Press, will present in various forms material from the library and art gallery, including: studies made at the library; reprints of rare or unique texts, such as the recently published reprint of its unique copy of Massachusetts laws of 1648; texts of manuscripts; information regarding library material, largely in the form of bibliographies; and a library Bulletin containing descriptive matter, too brief to be published in book form, about the library and its collections. Any cataloged material in the library may be photostated for use by students elsewhere. Restrictions, however, are placed upon the printing in extenso or reproduction of unique material, special premission for which must be obtained.

451. LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY, Stanford University, maintains general and special libraries the direction of whose further development may perhaps be inferred from their organization and present holdings. The University, or main, Library, aims to provide good working collections for research in all branches taught at the university, where research is being carried out. The Hoover War Library is developing, with the utmost possible completeness in view, its already extensive collections of materials

of all kinds and from many countries relating to the causes and effects of the World War. The Charlotte Ashley Felton Library is devoted to American and English literature since Hawthorne, being especially strong in first editions and bibliographies of that field. The Hopkins Railway Library and the Law Library cultivate the fields indicated by their names, the former being rated as among the first in importance of its kind in the United States. Another special library, separately maintained, is that of the Food Research Institute, which deals primarily with food commodity economics, having specialized upon wheat and upon fats and oils.

Other special interests are reflected by noteworthy groups of material in medical history; the Germanic languages; fine printing, especially modern; the French Revolution; general bibliography; and public documents. There are smaller but well organized collections in such fields or of such classes as psychology, spiritualism, and Australianiana.

That the institution is actively developing its collections is indicated by the fact that the Hoover War Library has agents in the field; that materials in other libraries, notably the Huntington Library, are being systematically photostated; that the director of the university libraries makes trips to Mexico in connection with the development of the Latin-American and medical history collections; and that agents are on the lookout for the university in New York, London, Leipzig, The Hague, Paris, Brussels, Rome, Spain, Mexico, and elsewhere. The active collection of Californiana is left to the University of California at Berkeley because of the rich Bancroft Library there.

Lists and catalogs of university holdings, such as the Catalogue of Paris Peace Conference Delegation Propaganda in the Hoover War Library (1926), are occasionally published. A catalog of the Charlotte Ashley Felton Library is projected.

452. THE LOS ANGELES MUSEUM, embracing the Otis Art Institute, is devoted to history, science, and art, and maintains a general reference library covering these fields. At present the museum has important collections in certain fields of the natural sciences, and in archaeology and anthropology, and is further enriching these by work in the field.

It is the museum's purpose to develop, as rapidly as funds, facilities, and materials permit, both exhibition and research collections in every part of its chosen fields. It has published a booklet containing a very comprehensive List of Collections & Exhibits to be Assembled in the Los Angeles Museum [n.d.], which offers some indication, also, of the character and extent of materials already in hand. In history and related fields, for example, it has materials relating to such subjects as primitive culture, early Spanish occupation, the mission and hacienda period, American gold discovery, and American occupation as reflected in pictures, utensils, ornaments, furniture, clothing, and the like. Its projected collections in the same field include documents, bills, receipts, shopping lists, and the like, showing the early business and commercial life of the community; prison relics, such as letters and confessions; a harbor and docks collection; and collections illustrating the development of tools and of the oil industry in Los Angeles.

The library seeks to build up certain special collections, including one illustrating book production, engraving, illustration, and design; a collection of printed books, music, manuscripts, and personal relics of Los Angeles and Southern California writers, musicians, actors, and other artists; and a library relating to musical instruments.

453. POMONA COLLEGE, Claremont, maintains a library whose holdings reflect a special interest in the history of California and the West and in Russian social and academic history. A book list and catalog of a special collection of Californiana and Western Americana is reported in preparation.

454. THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES aims to gather a general, well-rounded collection of books, pamphlets, and serials in the field of the social sciences, and it is active in developing special collections, such as source material relating to the history of California, Mexico, the Southwest, the Pacific Ocean, and South America; genealogical material, particularly town and county histories and heraldry; public documents, including those of the United States and certain of its cities, states, territories, and insular possessions, the Latin-American republics, Canada, Australia, and Great Britain; and the publications of the leading international agencies working for world unity and peace.

The library maintains special indexes of material relating to California mines, to architecture (supplementing the Industrial Arts Index), to songs (supplementing Sears Song Index), and to genealogy. Also it is aiding in the checking of a comprehensive bibliography on waterways compiled under the direction of the Special Libraries Association; in the compilation of a Pacific Coast union list of periodicals; and in checking the list of serial publications of foreign governments being compiled under the auspices of the American Library Association and other national bodies.

Photostat service is available for reproducing material in the library.

455. THE SOUTHWEST MUSEUM, Los Angeles, besides maintaining, and annually augmenting through scientific expeditions into the field, important collections illustrating the arts and crafts of primitive man, particularly of the aborigines of the American Southwest, is rounding out and supplementing the several noteworthy collections comprising its "Library of the Southwest." These include the Munk Library of Arizoniana, consisting of printed and manuscript materials relating to the history of Arizona, New Mexico, Sonora, Alta and Baja California, and to Indians; the Hector Alliot Library of Archaeology, relating to North, Central, and South America, the Orient, and Oceania, in the modern period; the George Wharton James and the Charles F. Lummis libraries of Western Americana; and the Grant Jackson and the Eva S. Fenyes libraries of Californiana. The better to organize and coördinate these various libraries for purposes of research, the library staff is now being increased, and plans have been made to put a special agent in the field to induce people in that region to give the museum the custody of their more valuable manuscripts and other items pertaining to its field.

A record of the literature collected and donated by the founder of the Munk Library was published in 1914, under the title, Bibliography of Arizoniana, by Dr. Hector Alliot.

456. THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, is developing its libraries and museums with respect to research in the humanistic and social sciences along lines to be indicated in large measure by reference to some of its present resources.

The University Library, comprising approximately 750,000 volumes, includes ample materials for research in classical literature, classical archaeology, and ancient history. In addition to the texts, journals, and academy publications, it has nearly all the great reproductions of monuments, inscriptions, and papyri, the reports of excavations, and some seven hundred facsimiles of Roman inscriptions. For the study of mediaeval and modern history, it has acquired, besides the standard collections of printed source materials, the Bruel library on ecclesiastical history, the Fournier collection of Napoleonic materials, and the Rollin pamphlet collection on the French Revolution. From the income derived from the Carpentier fund the library is rapidly building up a large collection relating to the history of Asiatic countries, particularly India, China, and central Asia. The collections in modern languages and literatures have been enriched by the acquisition of the Weinhold library of German literature, the Fontana collection of Italian books, and the Cebrian collection of Spanish literature. In the field of government the library has a complete set of British Parliamentary Debates and the Journals of the House of Lords and Commons, the Journal Officiel, and the United States Congressional documents and debates. There is also a good collection on economic subjects including the official statistical publications of the principal commercial countries.

The Hubert Howe Bancroft Library consists in the main of books and manuscripts, including many unpublished documents, relating to countries bordering on the Pacific from Alaska to Panama, with additions in the form of transcripts from the archives of Mexico and Spain. The manuscripts relate especially to the history of California, Mexico, Central America, Louisiana, the Southwest, and the Pacific Coast. In addition to those in the Bancroft library, a large private collection of transcripts from Mexican archives relating to the early history of Texas and New Mexico is accessible to scholars.

Among other collections may be noted the Library of Economic Research, in which has been brought together a large collection of periodical and pamphlet materials in economics and sociology; the very considerable collection of pamphlets and of reports on federal, state, and municipal government assembled by the Bureau of Public Administration; the library of the Bureau of International Relations; and the Library of the Giannini Foundation (agriculture economics). There are also museum collections, including a considerable collection of Greek, Roman, and Byzantine coins.

A catalog of books on Spain and Spanish America in the general and departmental libraries of the university was published in 1928, and a second volume, listing books on the same subject in the Bancroft library, in 1930. Among earlier published guides to materials may be noted the catalog of materials in the Archivo General de

Indias for the history of the Pacific Coast and the American Southwest (1919). Among university publications devoted wholly or partly to the reproduction of original material may be noted its series in history and in American archaeology and ethnology, and the pictorial history of California planned and published by the Extension Division. Four volumes of documents from Bancroft library were published, 1909-1919, by the Academy of Pacific Coast History.

457. THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA at Los Angeles has effected provisional organization of an institute for research in the social sciences, which plans, among other things, the collection and preservation, in the university library, of all available material relating to the history of Los Angeles and southern California. To that end contacts are being made with business houses of long standing, with a view of securing old files of business records; with propagandist organizations of various kinds; and with cultural agencies active in music, art, letters, and the like. One large collection of local material has already been promised.

458. Historical societies reported in possession of materials, in the Handbook of American Historical Societies (1926), include the California Conference Historical Society (Methodist), with conference minutes, biographies and papers of ministers, and other materials housed in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley; the Historical Society of Southern California, Los Angeles, which has books, manuscripts, and newspaper files, and maintains a museum in the county museum building; and the Society of California Pioneers, San Francisco, owner of a building and publisher of a quarterly. Others, not there listed, include the Pioneer Museum, Ventura, which has growing exhibits of Indian and pioneer relics, and collects local newspaper files, manuscripts, and maps; and the Sons of the Revolution in the State of California, Los Angeles, which maintains a genealogical and historical library of between six and seven thousand volumes.

Mention may also be made of the Berkeley Art Museum; the Book Club of California, San Francisco, included in a recent list of publishing book clubs; the California Palace of the Legion of Honor and the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum, two San Francisco institutions whose activities are being coördinated under one director, the former being devoted to sculpture and painting, the latter to the decorative and minor arts; the Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego; Mills College, Oakland, possessor of a collection of manuscripts and rare books; the Oakland Public Museum; and the San Diego Museum, active in archaeological field work.

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This index is intended to cover all the American agencies specifically referred to as more or less active in the field under survey, and most of their major activities as described in relation to types of materials and of tools of research, but without reference, as a rule, to the subject matter of materials. No attempt is made to cover the commonest activity, the collecting of books, and the collecting of manuscripts and of museum materials is noted only in cases of seemingly exceptional activity.

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